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take this opportunity of informing you I have derived from Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. I have for two years past been with a severe pain over the eyes, a nervousness and sense of dizziness beyond the power and skill of our and cure caused as far as I by a diseased state of the stomach. Some of the doctors tried and various other remedies were tried, for the deep-rooted disease still At last, I procured a box of your valuable Pills from a druggist here, and found, portion of them, that the disease over the eyes have almost I will close by advising all those as I have been, to procure the valuable and save much time and pain, expense. With sincere gratitude and yours respectfully,
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BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS.

Incidents in His Journey Across New York.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED

Democrats Resort to Characteristic Tactics—A Minister Speaks—Extracts from the New York Papers—Political Points

ANGELICA, N. Y., Oct 27.—At Salamanca Blaine spoke as follows

The American people never settled but one great question in a single presidential election There may be other issues, but there is always one that leads and in the end absorbs popular attention This issue in 1884 is the question of protective tariff on one side against free trade on the other side Some republicans in the state of New York have left us because they are free traders. They have acted wisely [Laughter] If they want free trade the proper thing for them to do is to join the democratic party But for those who want the protective tariff continued the proper thing for them is to adhere to the republican party [Cheers] Any man who has decided convictions on that question should remain and abide with the republican party On the other hand, any man who has decided views in favor of free trade will better carry out those views by joining the democratic party I want to be very frank with you, and I want to be especially frank with the gentlemen who think other questions are to be settled this year There is no real issue but the question of protection, and that other one which connects itself with it, and becomes a part of it because the opponents of the protective tariff, if they have any hopes of prevailing, hope to do it by solidifying the vote of the south, and asking the men of Indiana and the men of New York to join them [Voices, "We won't do it."] The question therefore is whether you are ready to take New York out of the great cordon of states that were loyal during the war, and tie her to the solid south, in order that free trade may triumph over protection, [Cries of "Good!" and "Never! Never!"] I could not, by multiplying words, make the issue any plainer than that I believe when I look into your faces that I leave that issue in safe hands ["You do!" and cheers.] I believe that western New York will show that she is not to be diverted by any side issue ["no, no,"], especially by questions which cannot be settled this year, and which will only tend to unsettle other questions of great and transcendent importance [Great cheering]

AT ANGELICA.

ELMIRA, N Y, Oct 27.—At Angelica Blaine left the train and, in company with ex-Senator Platt, was driven through the village to a covered stand, around which was a meeting of several thousand people A. N. Coles introduced Blaine, who was received with loud and long-continued cheering Blaine began his speech by saying that as Allegany county had strong claims to be regarded as the birthplace of the republican party, therefore the republicans of that county were especially bound to stand by the party in the pending contest. Then, after remarking that the issues of the campaign had narrowed down to the one question of protection versus free trade, he called the attention of the farmers present to the fact that in New York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and other states, the land had increased in proportion to the development of manufacturing industries. This had resulted from the creation of a home market, so that the price of the product of the farm went into the farmer's pocket, instead of being eaten by the cost of transportation, as was necessarily the case where, because of a lack of a demand at home, the farmer had to depend upon distant markets Therefore, as the development of manufactures in a new country depended upon a protective tariff, it was clear that no man in the community was more interested than is the farmer in maintaining the policy of protection "I remember the time," said Blaine, "when Governor Ritner, of my native state, was laughed at by the democrats because he predicted that the day would come when farmers in the rich valleys of Pennsylvania would be unable to supply breadstuffs and provisions for the miners in the mountains, and operatives in her factories yet the state of things he then predicted has been history for many years, and the same is true of New York, and in both states it has resulted from the beneficent operation of the protective tariff."

BLAINE GIVEN A UNIFORM.

Shortly after Blaine left Jamestown this morning, Mayor Parsons of Rochester approached Blaine, bearing a uniform of company F, First regiment of Boys in Blue of Rochester, and informed Blaine that he was the bearer of a letter from a committee of ladies residing in the Third ward of Rochester "You will," said the mayor, "doubtless remember—for people say you always remember everything—that when in our city a few weeks ago you signed your name to the roster of company F, Boys in Blue That act made you a member of that organization, and as you are only a non-uniformed member of that company, I am delegated to present you a suit similar to that worn by your comrades in Rochester" The letter is as follows

Hon James G Blaine *Dear Sir*—Republican ladies of the Third ward of Rochester, in presenting uniforms to Company F, First regiment of Boys in Blue of this city, find that your name is signed to the roll of that company They therefore take great pleasure in offering to you, the only remaining non-uniformed member the accompanying uniform, feeling that your acceptance of the same will be a favor not only to them, but to the company whose appreciation of your former kind attention is shown in their campaign

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1884

BLAINE'S RESPONSE.

Blaine responded as follows "Mr Mayor—I remember very vividly the pleasant incident which you recall to my mind, and am highly gratified by the interest it has excited among the Boys in Blue of your beautiful city and I am pleased to have been called an honorary member of their organization, and the fact that they have complimented me with the uniform which distinguished their body I regard as an especial honor I shall carry it home with me, as one of the most pleasing souvenirs of my long tour, with which I shall associate Rochester, both at my going and coming. I wish you would communicate, personally, to the gentlemen who have so signally marked their partiality for me, my full appreciation of their act, and include especially in my thanks the ladies who have lent their gracious and skillful aid The honor represents three of the most potential influences in the campaign of 1884 strength, which comes from the soldiers and from the young men, and sympathy, expressed in so large a degree by the ladies of the country. The soldiers and the young men give their voice and their work, the ladies their countenance and encouragement, which carries with it a powerful and widespread influence Please bear back with you assurance of my grateful appreciation of their kindness to those whom you represent on this occasion.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY BLAINE

SALAMANCA, Oct. 27.—The republicans of Jamestown and vicinity gave Blaine an enthusiastic reception this morning A stand had been erected in front of the Humphrey house, and all available space was occupied before the procession escorting Blaine arrived Ex-Governor Fenton introduced Blaine and in the course of his remarks said he would remind the people that some years ago he had predicted the nomination of Blaine, and had made a mistake only as to the year [Applause, laughter and cheers.] When the cheering with which Blaine was received had subsided he said

Citizens of Chautauqua county—Though it has been my fortune in each of my visits to Jamestown to encounter a storm, I left before, as I leave now, with absolute assurance that you are not dry-weather republicans [cheers] and that you can stand a storm [Cheers] A national contest draws to a close, and while I do not propose to detain you with a speech, I will state three or four propositions In the first place, the great closing issue is whether we shall continue the policy of protection or break down and resort to free trade. ["Keep protection!"] Keep it! If you want protection continued, my next proposition is that you should entrust the work to the republican party, which has been persistently and consistently in favor of that policy, and not to the democratic party, which has been consistently and persistently in favor of free trade [Cheers.]

THE LAST PROPOSITION

My third proposition is that the democratic party seeks now, as it has sought since the war, to capture the national government by uniting the electoral votes in the north with the solid south, and New York is one of the states in which efforts are to be made New York is asked to turn her back upon all her great memories and the great record of her own history, and unite with the south ("Never!") I know that you will not do it For the contest in behalf of a protective tariff, and a contest against the south, with its free trade theories for control of this government, I believe you are ready ("Yes, yes.") Have you confidence in your ability to triumph ("Yes, yes," and cheers.) Do you fully realize your responsibility ("We do," and cheers.) Is your courage equal to your responsibility and your confidence? ("Yes, yes," and great cheers.) Then I have nothing to say (General cries of "Go on, go on.") Gentlemen, Western New York has the result of the national contest largely in its keeping, and it is upon the loyalty, the courage, the determination and the number of the republicans of western New York that the whole north relies to-day, feeling confident that, as in past contests you held aloft the banner of the Union, you will do the same now in a crisis not less grave than those in which you have always acted so patriotically and so firmly [Great cheering

From the stand Mr Blaine was driven to the depot, where at noon he left by special train for New York. At Randolph, a small station, there was a considerable gathering Mr Blaine spoke a few words in acknowledgement of the reception given him and Senator Miller spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

JAMESTOWN, N Y, Oct. 27.—The largest political demonstration which ever took place in western New York occurred here to-day Twenty-three thousand people were present After the departure of Mr Blaine at noon there was speaking by Emory Storrs, B. K. Bruce A. W Tenney and ex-Governor Fenton who was president of the day In the evening there was a torchlight procession, in which marched 1000 men, including 500 cavalry The entire city was illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks The procession was three-quarters of an hour in passing the reviewing stand A. L Morrison of New Mexico, the Irish orator, Storrs and Bruce addressed the immense audience after the procession

A driving rainstorm prevailed during the day and evening, or the attendance would undoubtedly have been increased from one-third to one half Delegations were present from Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, and northwestern Pennsylvania.

ELMIRA, Oct. 27.—At Hornellsville there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd Blaine discussed at some length the relations of the southern question and tariff for protection substantially in the same vein as his speech at Elmira

In the evening stops were made and at each place Blaine spoke very briefly, in acknowledgement of the reception given him At Corning there was a very large crowd

GREAT PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—Great preparations are in progress for receiving Blaine on his return to this city He will be greeted in the metropolis with an amount of enthusiasm which it is said will be almost unparalleled, and his stay will be marked by a series of popular demonstrations, designed to give momentum to the closing days of the campaign. Among other things which have been arranged in honor of Blaine is a banquet, to take place at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening About 200 gentlemen will be present, representing the commercial and professional life of New York city Hon William M Evarts will preside, and the affair is intended as a sort of celebration of the victory in Ohio Some of the most eminent speakers in the country will be present, and it is anticipated that the general effect will be wholesome in the minds of voters throughout the country Blaine, it is understood, will on this occasion make his greatest effort of the campaign Much is expected of him, and it is not believed that he will fail to come up to the mark In its general excellence and in respect also that it will to some extent be the celebration of Blaine's achievement among the hoosiers, the banquet will resemble that which took place four years ago

A GREAT TIME PROMISED.

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—Blaine will dine with Mr S. White in Brooklyn on Thursday, and afterward attend the Academy of Music meeting, at which Senator Sherman will speak. Blaine will attend meetings at the Grand Opera house and at "The Fountain" on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, the same evening Elaborate preparations are making for Blaine and Logan parades of Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening That of Wednesday will be composed of men representing every exchange and business in the city It is expected that Blaine will review 20,000 marchers A novel feature of Friday night's turnout will be a sixteen-candle power electric lamp on the gold helmet of each of the first battalion A dynamo and engine will be drawn on an eight-horse truck, and the current will be supplied through a wire rope, grasped by the paraders, formed in a hollow square, and communicated to the lamp through wires running down the arm The Capital City club of Albany, the Invincibles and Young Men's Republican club of Philadelphia, and an organization from Providence, Rhode Island, will participate.

BLAINE EXPECTED HOME.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 27.—Blaine is expected to return to this state the latter part of this week, but if his presence is needed in New York, he may delay his return until the day before the election.

EFFECT OF BLAINE'S CANVASS.

Ohio, Indiana and New York Solid for the Republican Party.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—[Special]—Blaine arrived here to-day and left this afternoon for the east, having concluded his western trip at Chicago last night He will reach New York tomorrow evening, and will remain there until the following Sunday evening or Monday morning He will then start for Augusta, stopping at a few points in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He will reach Augusta on the morning of the election. He will receive election returns in the library of his home. His private secretary, Thomas Sherman, is also a telegraph operator, and has kept an instrument and loop from the main office in the library during the entire campaign. By this means Blaine has been, during his recent journey, able to sit down nearly every evening and talk freely with members of his family at home

BLAINE'S GOOD WORK.

Blaine goes back east in good health and strength, even after his phenomenal and almost continuous railroad ride of over five weeks. He is well pleased with the results of his western visit. It was his presence in Ohio that harmonized all old differences among the republicans of that state, and inspired them to go to work. His appearance in Ohio was what gave the republicans their victory If he created enthusiasm in Ohio he has left behind him in Indiana a trail of fiery excitement that is solidifying the party and bringing over the democrats in a way that makes Indiana this year as sure a republican state as was Ohio His visit to Michigan put an absolute end to all talk of fusion there, and has given the republican party of that state a new lease of life His visit to Illinois and Wisconsin, sure republican states, has been, in one sense, a needless drain upon his strength but it is well enough that he should have visited Illinois, so as to receive the hearty and cordial indorsement of David Davis, the purest and greatest of independents

THE DEMOCRATS ANNOYED

The democrats, in their rage over the strong tide of personal popularity which follows Mr Blaine everywhere, have taken to pouncing upon the veriest trifles for pin point attacks Much stress is laid upon the fact that owing to some unfortunate feature of the local management, Blaine's train in Illinois ran by one or two waiting crowds This was through no fault of Mr Blaine and it would be taxing credulity very much to expect any one to believe that Blaine will lose any votes as a result of any such petty disappointment. Mr Blaine goes back east leisurely and confident. When he left New York the 24th of last month the republicans were certain of the state. Nothing has happened since to change that confidence If there could have been a doubt in the minds of the most timid, that doubt will be swept away by the reception to be given him upon his return from one of the hardest fought victories ever known in American politics This triumphal campaign was fought out in Ohio in October, and no human power can change the result in November

A MINISTER SPEAKS.

Rev Thomas Armitage Pays a Flattering Tribute to James G Blaine

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Rev Dr. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth avenue Baptist church, whose excellent judgment is well known by his associates in the ministry, was asked to-day what candidate he would support "James G. Blaine," was the hearty response

"May I ask why you support Mr Blaine in preference to other candidates?"

"Because he is the most true, able and worthy exponent and defender of my life long principles as a republican, those principles which have forever settled the struggles of the last century and given firmness to the Union for all time to come And mark this, that in the avalanche of charges which have been hurled at his head no man in America has yet ventured to insinuate that for a quarter of a century he has swerved one hair's breadth from any foundation principle in American patriotism or from any vital tenet or measure of the republican party Blaine has been in public life all through the pivotal struggle of our history, side by side with Lincoln Wilson, Sumner, Chase, Seward, Grant and Garfield, and has never flinched once under any stress and I have yet to hear a hint from any quarter that in voice, vote or effort, he has not stood as firmly and faithfully as the best of them to every plan and measure which bound them all in one body of patriots When the Union tottered, when the slave must be emancipated, when the constitution had to be amended, when our national credit demanded protection of its currency and payment of its debts, when reparation was extorted from Great Britain for the damage of our commerce, when our industries were to be fostered, our labor to be rewarded and our crippled soldiers pensioned where did you find Blaine every time? He is a most true son of the old stock left All of his compeers have left him He stood by them to death, and their mantle of conviction, courage and responsibility fell largely upon him No man charges him with sacrificing one jot or tittle of their life's work, but, on the contrary, he has pushed it on to completion, through all forms of resistance, and then you ask me a life-long republican why I vote for Blaine! Rather ask me how I could honestly vote for anybody else at this election"

"Have you read the charges made against him in the letters of Mulligan and Fisher? If so, what effect had it upon your mind?"

"Certainly It was my duty as a citizen to read them with the same care and candor which I must use as a juror under oath, when the reputation of a long tried public servant is assailed, and his approval or condemnation submitted to me Honor, self respect and justice lend me to give as true a verdict thereon at the ballot-box as in the jury box. This I have endeavored to do having no right to trifle with the reputation of a statesman more than that of my private neighbor The result is that I find nothing which implies a compromise of integrity, or reflects upon him as a public officer"

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

A Republican Speaker Interrupted by a Lot of Roughs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A scene of intense political excitement was witnessed here Saturday night. The democratic managers resolved to prevent Alexander Sullivan from addressing a great meeting, which would attract, it was believed, hundreds of his countrymen accustomed to voting the democratic ticket. A gang of roughs were sent to the hall, inflamed by violent appeals and whisky Their instructions were to show no personal disrespect to Sullivan, but to turn the meeting into a riot, and compel the managers to give up the hall to them There were more than 3000 people present, including a few hundred ladies The riot began promptly, and was so vigorous that a number of the more timid withdrew Efforts to obtain order resulted in greater disorder and some fighting Sullivan was advised to withdraw, but kept his place quietly on the platform The scene became so dangerous that it was resolved to have the police quell the disturbers, but as this could not be done without a probability of serious results, Sullivan would not consent to police interference, being confident he could conquer the mob without it.

SULLIVAN'S PATIENCE CONQUERS

After half an hour of yelling and fighting, his patience attracted the attention of the rioters, and there was a lull. He then spoke so earnestly and in such good temper that he secured attention He told the mob that these were tactics by which the English government suppressed free speech in Ireland, and by which Orangemen kept national sentiment from growing in Ulster, and that to copy their example in behalf of the English candidate for the presidency, was to disgrace their native land and outrage the hospitality of the country of which free speech is the fundamental principle. He completely cowed and won the rioters, and was cheered for minutes at a time He proceeded with his address, and made more adherents for his cause than he might have done had the riot not occurred The local managers are furious over their defeat and his victory He took the midnight train for New York, and large crowds escorted him to it.

POLITICAL POINTS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOY

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—James F Joy denied himself to most reporters to-day, but the *Mail and Express* this afternoon gives the following interview The reporter cited the charges made by Beecher, to which Joy replied

"This is too important a question to be disposed of in a newspaper interview I shall answer it in a letter to the press over my signature."

"Did any conversation take place to give color to the statement made by Beecher?"

"There was some talk at a dinner some years ago, in which the names of Blaine and other public men were mentioned in the most casual way Beecher was there, but if he used the language he is said to have used, he proves himself to be a bad reporter, because he has succeeded in getting things very badly mixed up"

"Do you mean to say that in his speeches and letter he misrepresented what you said?"

"Yes, I will adopt that word. He misrepresented me"

"In what particular respect?"

"If a good Christian gentleman like Henry Ward Beecher would be guilty of making false reports," Joy said, with a pleasant laugh, "how can I ever trust a secular, worldly-minded reporter? But seriously, the story is long, and before I leave for home in Detroit I will give it to the press in the form of a letter"

CLEVELAND'S SUBSTITUTE

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The papers this morning print a letter signed "Grover Cleveland," dated at the executive mansion, Albany, October 24, in which he denies the charge made by some veteran soldiers at Buffalo that he procured a convict as a substitute for himself, when he was drafted Cleveland says "I was drafted the first day the draft was put in operation, being then assistant district attorney I had plenty of opportunities to secure convict substitutes without expense In fact, was urged to do so, but I refused and hired a man to go who was a sailor on the lakes, and who had just arrived in port, and had been paid off I don't know that I was ever arrested I am sure he was not a convict. I borrowed money to pay him for going as my substitute I think before I paid him he had more money than I had I often heard from him, while he was in the service, and saw him quite often after he returned If he is alive yet I do not think either of the noble veterans who signed this circular would care to meet him, after he had read it I know Wyth and Latman, whose names are appended to the circular I am astonished to find them in such business"

A CANVASS OF NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—[Special]—The *Press* of yesterday contained a careful canvass of the majorities which will probably be cast in the most important counties of New York November 4 and dispatches from the chief points of interest in the state The figures are revised by republican leaders who have had long and successful experience in the politics of the state Their footing displayed a majority of 26,110 for Blaine. The dispatches pointed to heavy republican gains in numbers of congress, and also gave renewed evidence of the generally accepted fact that the alleged independent vote is confined to New York city and Brooklyn, and in those cities is offset by the democratic disaffection A review of the situation, telegraphed by the editor of the *Press* from New York city, announced that the republican leaders have sincere and undoubting conviction that they will carry the state Representative and thoroughly informed men from different sections are positive that there are no anti Blaine republicans of any serious account The threatened prohibition vote is speedily declining, and will not be a formidable factor and the losses from Cleveland, either to Butler or Blaine, will largely exceed the losses from Blaine

HENDRICKS IN INDIANA

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Hendricks was greeted by 10,000 people at New Albany, Indiana, to-night. In his speech he discussed the tariff, arguing that duties should be exacted only for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government He said Cleveland received support from the best elements of the republican party, including ministers, scientists, college professors, students, editors and laborers He emphasizes the fact that the democrats look for strong support from the independent republicans. In closing he eulogized the democratic party, saying it espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the oppressed against the oppressor The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. Governor Hendricks was followed by General Manson and others, who delivered brief encouraging addresses

TAKE NO CHOICE

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—[Special]—The *Times* and the *World* (the latter in a double-leaded editorial) announce that Blaine republicans despairing of success in New York, have resolved to abandon the state to the democracy and apply the money which was to be expended here to an attempt to win New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana.

The *Sun* declares that the democratic managers are in a frenzy over Cleveland's prospects in this state It says they dare not admit that he has no hope of election without New York His most sanguine supporters, in their wildest moments, only claim Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Nevada and California. These five states cast forty-one votes which is six short of the required number even if they carry the solid south

THE "TRIBUNE" ON BEECHER.

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—[Special]—In the course of an editorial yesterday, the *Tribune* says of Beecher "Does he think he honors himself by the insincere pretense that his free trade fanaticism does not control his action in this presidential contest, or impel him to judge the letters of others as he long ago begged the Christian world not to judge his own letters? Does he think he honors his church by his teachings that its pastor can be uncharitable and abusive in the treatment of public men, and as reckless and untruthful in a statement as any pagan? Does he think he honors his own long-suffering wife by publishing the disgusting drivel addressed to her by a man of debased character, who crawls under her pure mantle of shelter?"

PRESIDENT ARTHUR CONFIDENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—President Arthur said to a reporter of the Washington *Sunday Gazette* "I really think Indiana is safe for Blaine There has been a revulsion of sentiment in certain quarters, where the general opinion has been that our opponents would triumph New York is not doubtful Blaine and Logan will unquestionably get the electoral vote of the state The idea that Cleveland will carry the state of New York is an absurd one"

"Was there not a strong opposition to Blaine among the stalwarts of New York?" asked the reporter

"Oh, the stalwarts are all right, they're always republican"

BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS

TROY, N Y, Oct. 27.—Benjamin F Butler arrived at Troy this morning from New York, coming by boat He was driven to the depot in a hack and took the train for Saratoga, where he spoke this morning He was accompanied by Col. Albury, of New York, Hon Thomas B. Carroll of Saratoga, and the ex mayor of Troy Butler will speak at Sandy Hill this afternoon and in Whitehall this evening, leaving for New York to-night. He will then start on a stumping tour in the western part of the state

INDIANA SURE FOR THE REPUBLICANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—The *Tribune's* special from Indianapolis says Colonel New, chairman of the state central committee, says the republicans will carry Indiana. He bases his opinion on two careful canvasses—one made in July and the other about three weeks ago. Still another canvass is now making, and will be mainly for the correction of the second one He says the democrats have no hopes of carrying this state They are striving to carry the legislature, and reelect Senator Voorhees.

DECLARES FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—A special from Binghampton says J J Junct a prominent member of the workingmen's party and several times candidate for office in this state, has addressed a letter to the workingmen of New York state, giving his reasons why they should vote for Blaine He had previously been strong for Cleveland, but could not agree with the free trade principles of the democracy

REPUBLICAN TICKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The republican county convention reconvened this evening, and nominated the following ticket Mayor, Senator Fred S Gibbs, controller, John F Plummer, district attorney, Charles S Spencer judges of the court of common pleas, Henry E. Howland, Theron G Strong and Charles H. King president of the board of aldermen, L J Phillips coroner, ex-Senator Ferdinand Eidman.

THE "OLD GUARD"

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—About a dozen members of the "Old Guard," men who voted for Fremont in 1856, on Saturday night effected permanent organization for participating in Wednesday's parade, under command of their old candidate and leader, General Fremont

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Twenty Lives Probably Lost by an Explosion in a Mine.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 27.—An explosion of fire damp with results probably as fatal as attended the terrible disaster at West Leisenring last January, when nineteen lives were lost, occurred at the mines of the Youngstown Coke Company, four miles from here, this evening The explosion took place in the sixth right hand flat where about twenty-five men were at work. Five minutes later there was a second report, and immediately after flames burst forth from the openings blocking up the avenues of entrance News of the disaster spread quickly, and friends and relatives of the doomed miners soon gathered around the mouth of the mine, but fierce flames prevented any attempt at rescue After an hour's work, however, the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow descent by way of the air shafts. At this writing volunteers have only been able to reach a part of the mine owing to after damp, and it is feared that the entire roof of the sixth flat has fallen in If this is the case, none of the miners at work there can be saved. Men in other parts of the mine, who escaped after the explosion occurred, made an attempt to rescue their companions, but were unable to reach them.

SPORTING NOTES.

SEVERE PRIZE FIGHT

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special]—A most bloody and punishing ring fight took place yesterday morning The principals were Jim Burns, the "strong boy of Rochester," and Jack McDermott, who stood before John L. Sullivan for three rounds The men have been enemies for some time past. McDermott was knocked senseless in the fifth round.

FRANCE.

BERNHARDT'S CONDITION WORSE.

PARIS Oct. 27.—Bernhardt's condition is worse. She is suffering from great weakness

Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

CLEVELAND'S TRIP.

The Democratic Candidate Goes to New Jersey.

HIS RECEPTION ALONG THE ROAD

Newark his Birthplace Accords him a Gratifying Welcome The Exercises at the Opera House Etc

ALBANY N. Y., Oct 26.—[Special.]—Cleveland will travel the length of the state As the contest draws to a close he is more ready to yield to the entreaties of the party managers to attend democratic meetings than he was early in the campaign To-morrow morning he will start for Newark, New Jersey, accompanied by the democratic phalanx, 100 strong, and a band They will go by the West Shore road Great efforts will be made to have a rousing demonstration at Newark, as it is the native county of the democratic candidate, and as it will be the only occasion of his departure from the limits of New York state Tuesday he will be in New York, where, with his staff, he will review two divisions of the National Guard and afterwards hold consultations with democratic leaders. He will return to Albany Tuesday night, and Saturday he will start for Buffalo leaving early enough to stop over in Rochester to attend a democratic meeting, on Saturday night. Sunday and Monday he will spend at his home, probably making a speech on Monday night in Buffalo He will start early on Tuesday morning and return immediately to Albany, to receive election news at the executive mansion in the evening.

HE LEAVES ALBANY

ALBANY, N Y, Oct 27.—Governor Cleveland and party left Albany, according to programme, at 10 o'clock this morning At 9:15 the Albany phalanx, a representative democratic organization of the city, preceded by the Albany city band, proceeded from their headquarters to the executive mansion, for the purpose of escorting the governor to the depot Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the streets through which the procession passed A light, cold, drizzling rain was falling, which, however, did not prevent crowds from collecting and cheering When Cleveland left his carriage a throng pressed around him, and with difficulty the governor forced his way through the crowd to the train The governor held his hat in hand, and repeatedly acknowledged greetings He appeared in excellent health and spirits As the train proceeded at a slow speed through the streets, crowds cheered lustily, and as the train passed by the large manufacturing establishments in the lower wards, workmen appeared in the streets and at the windows and waved adieus.

The first stop was at Selkirk, but it was only for a moment A stay of a few seconds was made at Coxsackie, and here quite a crowd had congregated.

THE JOURNEY

KINGSTON N Y, Oct 27.—The special train over the West Shore railroad bearing Governor Cleveland and his party, started from Albany at 9:55 this morning, there being a considerable and enthusiastic crowd at the depot No special demonstration was made, however, and the train made its way to this point without remarkable incident A some points it was noticed, however, that immense crowds of people had been drawn to witness the passing of the train These cheered heartily as the train sped by A crowd cheered heartily Governor Cleveland appeared but made no speech At Saugerties, also, a crowd collected and there was an enthusiastic demonstration but the train stopped only a minute or two

Kingston was reached at 12:25, and the scenes mentioned at Catskill were repeated, only on a larger scale Cannons boomed a welcome, and many hundred people, men women and children thronged the station, and as the train came to a stop cheered heartily The governor appeared on the rear platform and shook hands with a great number

AS VARIOUS POINTS

JERSEY CITY, N J Oct. 27.—Newburgh was reached at 2:20, and the train pulled up in front of the station amid the booming of cannon and the screeching of whistles of vessels in harbor There was an immense concourse of people in and about the station, and before the train came to a stop a general rush was made for the rear car, upon the platform of which Cleveland stood with uncovered head Here also the hand shaking was continued as long as the train remained, which was scarcely five minutes Cleveland was repeatedly, and enthusiastically cheered The demonstration, as a whole, was a most imposing one.

At Highlands, where a brief stop was made Mayor Haynes and Alderman O Connor of Newark boarded the train Brief stops were also made at Cornwall, West Point, Haverstraw and Cranston

At Haverstraw great preparations had been made to receive the governor's train, and when it arrived at 2:45 P. M., it seemed as if the whole population of the place had turned out. The depot was tastefully decorated from one end to the other with flags streamers and Cleveland and Hendricks mottoes. At every point of vantage, both in the depot and on the surrounding hills, ladies waved an enthusiastic welcome Cannon were fired in rapid succession, and men shouted at the top of their lungs. When the train came to a stop a crowd of fully 1000 people surged around the platform of the rear car apparently determined to grasp the governor by the hand Cleveland was introduced by Congressman Beach, as "the present governor and the next president," whereat the crowd set up a wild cheering The governor made no remarks. The democratic club in uniform was also in attendance, and the band which accompanied them played lively airs, adding to the din The train remained there but five minutes, and moved out amid loud cheering

AT JERSEY CITY

NEWARK, N J., Oct. 27.—The train conveying Governor Cleveland and party was over an hour late in its arrival at Jersey City There was a concourse of several thousand people assembled, many of them being tradesmen and employes of the railroad company It is estimated that fully 5000 were in and about the depot. The enthusiasm was great and cheer after cheer was given for Cleveland, who appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the greetings. Several hundred shook hands with him, and this process, which promised to continue all afternoon was only cut short by the arrival of a fresh engine, which backed up and connected with the governor's car and the cars containing the Albany phalanx. In the few minutes that elapsed before the train started for Newark the scene was one that almost beggared description Men, seemingly beside themselves with enthusiasm, pushed and jostled each other, sans ceremony, in their efforts to shake the governor by the hand Some even climbed upon the locomotive and tender in their efforts to reach the platform upon which he stood, smiling and thoroughly composed.

At Jersey City a joint committee of thirty-one, representing the various Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of Essex county, and headed by Alderman James Smith, Jr., of Newark, boarded the train and were severally presented to the governor, who shook hands in the car with each There were also present among the guests invited by the committee, Oliver Drake Smith, president of the independent republican state executive committee, and Hamilton Wallis, chairman of the Essex county independent club Cappa's Seventh regiment band also boarded the train The journey to Newark was made without any particular incident.

AT NEWARK

The train arrived at the Market street depot shortly after 5 o'clock. Here a vast throng numbering several thousand had assembled in and about the station, and as the train came to a halt cheer after cheer came from lusty throats The throng was a cosmopolitan one, and included persons in every walk and station in life

Little time was lost in forming the procession, which took up its line of march for the residence of Mr Edward Balbach, Jr Cleveland took a seat in the first carriage, accompanied by Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey, Mayor Haynes of Newark, and Alderman Smith, chairman of the local committee on arrangements. In other carriages were Adjutant-Gen. J. G Farnsworth of Governor Cleveland's staff, General Charles Leeby of Albany, and members of the local committee on arrangements and press representatives. Following these came Voss Newark band of sixty pieces, preceding the Jeffersonian club, the Essex county club, the Randolph club and the Joel Parker association, all of Essex county They were in citizens dress and carried canes and each had a handsome club badge and boutonniere pinned to the lappel of his coat Then came the Albany city band, thirty five pieces, and the Albany phalanx, 130 strong who were followed in turn by Coppa's Seventh regiment band, and several hundred representatives of business and trades organizations from Newark and surrounding places.

THE PROCESSION

The line of march was taken up amid tumultuous cheering Governor Cleveland stood up in the vehicle and with hat in hand acknowledged the cordial greetings. Thousands of people lined Market street on both sides, and many men, more enthusiastic than their neighbors, ran after the governor's carriage, to shake the distinguished visitor by the hand

Decorations all along Market and Ferguson streets were profuse, and in many cases elaborate, including the American colors and streamers, portraits of the democratic candidates Chinese lanterns and gas jets supplemented with the discharge of booming cannon The decorations of residences on Ferguson and Front streets, in the vicinity of the Balbach residence were particularly beautiful great care having evidently been spent upon them The vicinity of the Balbach residence was packed with men women and children, who crowded out in the street, barely leaving a passageway sufficiently wide for the procession to pass A canopied and carpeted passageway had been constructed, leading to the main entrance of Mr Balbach's residence, through which Governor Cleveland and guests, and the local committee passed

A reception followed of an entirely informal nature, on account of the limited time at disposal Among the prominent gentlemen present were Governor Leon Abbott, United States Senator McPherson Chancellor Runyon, General George B McClellan, Ex-Governor Ludlow, Henry C Kelsey, secretary of state Congressman Hardenburgh, Ex-Congressman Miles Ross, Ex United States Senator John P Stockton, Mayor Haynes of Newark, and others

As Governor Cleveland descended to the large vestibule from the upper rooms, and passed through to the dining room, where he partook of a hearty lunch, he was greeted by hearty clapping of hands There must have been several hundred persons inside the residence during the reception, and the scene was a brilliant one

AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Governor Cleveland, accompanied by Governor Abbott, Mayor Haynes and others of the local committee drove to the Grand Opera house on Washington street, leaving Balbach's residence shortly after 7 o'clock. The seats were removed from the auditorium in order to give more space, and there was not a foot of standing room even as early as 6:30 Three thousand five hundred persons were present, fully one-half being ladies The interior was handsomely decorated for the occasion

Governor Cleveland entered the hall at 7:25 P M., escorted by Governor Abbott, Mayor Haynes and Alderman Smith The audience rose *en masse* and greeted the presidential candidate with the most vociferous cheers Gentlemen waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs The crowd outside that had been unable to gain admittance to the hall, took up the refrain and cheered again and again. For the purposes of reception, a narrow space extending a few feet from the stage front had been cut off from the body of the hall In this space Governor Cleveland took his position, and Governor Abbott was proceeding to deliver his address of welcome when loud shouts of "The stage, 'The stage'" came from all parts of the hall Governor Cleveland was then escorted to the stage, amid applause so loud and long continued that Alderman Smith finally interposed a suggestion that a more formal greeting was yet to be delivered, when in obedience to this suggestion, the applause subsided

Governor Abbott then announced Cleveland, and then turning to the audience Governor Abbott continued "And in presenting Governor Cleveland to this audience to-night, I believe as firmly as I live that I have the pleasure of presenting to you the next president of the United States" [Tremendous applause, and cheers were given for Grover Cleveland]

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH

When silence had been restored, Governor Cleveland stepped forward and in a clear, resonant voice, spoke as follows

Fellow Citizens—I am here to visit the county and state where I was born, in response to an invitation of many political friends, and a number of those who, as neighbors, remember my family if they do not me I do not wish to attempt any false pretense by declaring that ever since the day when, a very small boy, I left the state, I have languished in an enforced absence and longed to tread again its soil and yet I may say without affectation, that though the way of life has led me far from the place of my birth and the place of my maturity, yet the names of Caldwell and Newark, and the memories connected with these places, are as fresh as ever I have never been disloyal to my native state, but have ever kept a place warm in my heart for the love I cherish for my birthplace. [Applause] I hope, then, that I shall not be regarded as a recreant son, but that I may, without challenge, lay claim to my place as a born Jerseyman [Renewed applause] If you will grant me this, I shall not be too modest to assume to share the pride which you all must feel in the position the state of New Jersey and the county of Essex holds in the country to-day The history of the state dates beyond the time when our union was formed Its farm lands exceed in average value per acre those of any other state, and it easily leads all states in the number of important industries. When we consider the city of Newark, we find a municipality ranking as fourteenth in point of population among all the cities of the land It leads every other city in three important industries it is second only in another, and third in still another

THE LABORING MEN

Of course all these industries necessitate the existence of a large laboring population This gives, in my opinion, a further element of strength and greatness in the state No part of the community should be more interested in a wise and just administration of their government none should be better informed as to their needs and rights, and none should guard more vigilantly against the smooth pretenses of false friends, [Cheers.] In common with all other citizens they should desire an honest and economical management of public affairs. It is quite plain, too, that the people have the right to demand that no more money should be taken from them, directly or indirectly, for public uses, than is necessary for this purpose [Cheers.] Indeed, the right of the government to exact tribute from the citizen is limited to its actual necessities, and that taken from the people beyond that required for their protection by the government is no better than robbery We surely must condemn, then, a system which takes from the pockets of the people millions of dollars not needed for the support of the government, and which tempts to the inauguration of corrupt schemes and extravagant expenditures [Applause]

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The democratic party has declared that all taxation shall be limited by the requirements of an economical government. This is plain and direct and it distinctly recognizes the value of labor and its right to government care when it further declares that necessary reduction in taxation, and limitation thereof to the country's needs, should be effected without depriving American labor of its ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without injuring the interests of our laboring population At this time when the suffrages of the laboring men are so industriously sought, they should, by careful inquiry, it seems to me, discover the party pledged to the protection of their interests, and which recognizes in their labor something most valuable to the prosperity of the country, and primarily entitled to its care and protection An intelligent examination will lead them to exercise their privileges as citizens in furtherance of their interests and the welfare of their country An unthinking and slothful performance of their duty at the ballot box will result in their injury and betrayal No party and no candidate can have cause to complain of a free and intelligent expression of the people's will. This expression will be free when uninfluenced by appeals to prejudice or the senseless cry of danger, selfishly raised by a party that seeks its retention of power and pa ronage, and it will be intelligent when based upon calm deliberation and full appreciation of the duty of good citizenship [Long continued applause] In a government of the people no political party gains to itself all the patriotism which the country contains The perpetuity of our institutions and the public welfare surely do not depend upon unchanging party ascendency, but upon a simple, business-like administration of the affairs of the government, and appreciation by public officers that they are the people's servants, not their masters. [Applause.]

A LEVEE HELD

When Governor Cleveland had finished speaking three more vociferous cheers were given and then Governor Cleveland Mayor Haynes, Governor Abbott and Alderman Smith proceeded to the main floor Cleveland took a position just behind the orchestra railing, and held a levee which lasted nearly two hours Arrangements were carefully planned to avoid crowding and everybody, old and young, rich and poor, had gratified their ambition to shake the governor by the hand Many ladies presented the governor handsome bouquets and baskets of flowers and before the reception was concluded the table was heaped full of flowers Fully [illegible]000 people passed the governor and while he must have been gratified at these innumerable evidences of regard he no doubt felt the physical effects of constant hand shaking

At the close of the reception Governor Cleveland was escorted to a reviewing stand in front of the city hall, wherefrom he reviewed a grand procession

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SOUDAN.

OBJECT OF THE NILE EXPEDITION

LONDON Oct. 27 —Recent official correspondence relating to Egyptian affairs has been made public The letter of instructions from the government to Gen Wolseley stated that the object of the expedition was to bring Gordon and Stewart from Khartoum No further offensive operation than should prove necessary to secure this end would be permitted Neither the English nor the Egyptian government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the government of the Nile valley, beyond Wady Halfa, though they would be glad to see an independent government established at Khartoum which would keep peace in Egypt, would encourage commerce and prevent the slave trade When it was known that General Gordon had sent Stewart to burn Berber, the government directed Kitchener to send counter orders to Colonel Stewart

SLAVERY IN SOUDAN

LONDON, Oct. 27 —In a letter dated April 2 General Gordon writes that he has promised freedom and pay to the slaves who deserted Mahdi This policy he hopes will sound the doom of slavery in Soudan He declared if Shendy is captured by the rebels it will be due to the government's failure to send reinforcements there He expresses the hope that for his sake and for the honor of England Abyssinians have not been engaged to fight England's battles

GERMANY.

NOTES FROM BERLIN

BERLIN Oct. 27 —It is reported that Baron Von Manteuffel governor-general of Alsace-Lorraine, has resigned the command at Strasburg and will retire He will be succeeded by General Kleist

Several train loads of cannon and munitions of war have been dispatched to Hamburg for shipment to German stations in West Africa. The government has ordered a series of small forts to be built there.

Bismarck has instructed Von Scholzer, Prussian representative at the Vatican, that further approaches to the pope on ecclesiastical questions will henceforth be regulated by legislative measures, without reference to the Vatican

ENGLAND.

LONDON NOTES

LONDON, Oct 27 —The ship Little Beck on a voyage from Iloilo to Rotterdam, was wrecked and fourteen persons drowned

The Irish party has decided to withhold its vote on the franchise bill This will reduce the government majority to eighty five on division.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Oct 27 —Corn new mixed steady at 5s 4d Receipts of wheat the past week were 25,000 quarters from Atlantic ports none from Pacific ports, and 22,000 from other sources. Re-

THE WAR IN CHINA.

SHOULD THE OVERTURES FAIL.

PARIS, Oct. 27 —The *Patrie* says it is probable, in the event of the failure of the active overtures of England in the direction of mediation between France and China, that reinforcements of 20,000 troops will be sent to China, with a view to occupying Canton

IN WALL STREET

A Day of Fluctuation Ends in a Divided Market—Quotations.

NEW YORK Oct. 27 —Governments stronger and in good demand Railways weak and depressed for Jersey Central issues Stocks were exceedingly dull at the opening, and the market was generally lower, but before the first call New York Central and Lake Shore advanced 1½ The remainder of the list sold up fractionally, except for Missouri Pacific which declined ⅝. Near midday Jersey Central developed marked weakness, on the report that the November interest would be passed. Other shares fell off in sympathy At the close there was a rally of ⅛@⅝, and the market left off firm.

President Little of the New Jersey Central is reported as saying that all interest due November 1 on the company's bonds will be paid The amount due is about $450,000

Compared with Saturday closing prices are ⅛ to ⅜ higher for Northwest, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred and Pacific Mail, and ⅛@⅝ lower for Central Pacific, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Nashville Kansas and Texas, New Jersey Central, Oregon and Transcontinental and Texas Pacific

In mining shares the principal feature was a decline in Standard to [illegible] Horn Silver sold at 5, Bassick $3 50, Green Mountain $1 20, and Con Pacific 50

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

Money was easy at 1@1½ Prime paper, 5@6 Exchange, bills, dull at $1 80½, demand, $4 83¾

Bonds—3s, 100⅜ 4½s, 11⅛ 4s, 121⅜ Pacific 6s, 125

Stocks—American 92¼, Canada Pacific 43¼, Canada Southern 29, Central Pacific 38¼ Burlington 18¾, Lackawanna 102⅜, Denver & Rio Grande 9⅛, Erie 13¼, Hannibal & St. Joe 38¼, Kansas & Texas 16, Lake Shore 66⅛, Louisville & Nashville 26⅜, Michigan Central 55, Northern Pacific 18, preferred do 42¼, Northwestern 85¼, New York Central 86¾, Oregon Navigation 67, Transcontinental 12¼, Improvement 17, Pacific Mail 51⅜, Panama 98, Rock Island 11, St. Paul 74, Texas Pacific 9⅝, Union Pacific 53¼, United States 52, Fargo 106, Western Union 59⅜

The petroleum market suffered a sharp break to-day on reports that the wells were flowing more freely United opened at 81, and closed at 78

Big Contract for Steel Rails

St Paul Pioneer Press, Oct 21

The contract recently made between the Canadian Pacific and an American firm for 20,000 tons of steel rails, is attracting much attention through the commercial world, and has had, no doubt, a great effect upon the iron and steel market. This is the first contract of the kind made with a British company. Colonel W P Clough, counsel for the Northern Pacific, speaking of the contract yesterday, said he considered it the greatest progress yet made by the industrial world of the west. The fact that the Canadian Pacific is a British company, and that the money to be expended in the purchase of the steel is supplied by the British government, Colonel Clough thought exceedingly significant The admission implied in the contract that American manufactured steel is the equal of that manufactured in England, he said, was a great concession, but not so much as the acknowledgment that the same commodity could be imported into Canada from the United States at a much less cost than it could be brought over from England The colonel predicted that from this time forward the export business in this line would be great.

A Significant Sign

Chicago News

One of the most significant signs of the times is the fact that most of the influential democratic journals of this country are now spelling Dutch with a very small and very demure lower case d

The word "democrat" was first mentioned in American politics in a letter of Edward Carrington, the supervisor of Virginia, in February 1794, when he reported the formation of a democratic society for the purpose of the prevention of the collection of the tax on whisky. In Ohio and certain other states this definition of the democratic party still holds good.

In a recent letter the venerable Cassius M Clay says. "The solid south is an eternal menace to liberty and civilization" No more truthful or timely words have been uttered since the issues of the campaign were made up.

THE EAST.

Interesting Statistics about Gold and Silver.

DEATH OF WILBUR F STOREY

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Samuel J Tilden's Stable Burned
—General News

WASHINGTON, Oct 27 —The director of the mint has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year of 1884 Deposits of gold during the year, $46,32[illegible],179, of which over $20,000,000 were domestic production silver purchased for coinage and deposited for bars, amounted at coining value, to $36,520,290, of which over $8,000,000 was domestic production Total value of gold and silver deposited and purchased, including redeposits $87,9[illegible],135, about the same as the previous year Coinage amounted to $51,880,921, of which $27,932,89[illegible] were gold and $28,773,389 silver The coinage of gold was about $8,000,000 less than the previous year Besides the manufacture of coin, gold bars of the value of $2[illegible],686, and silver bars of the value of $7,[illegible]4, total, $31,[illegible]14,310, were prepared at the mint and assay offices The number of silver dollars distributed during the year was over 17,000,000 total estimated in active circulation, October 1884, over 40,000,000 an increase of [illegible],000,000 The director estimates the production of the mines of the United States for the calendar year of 1884, at gold, $29,000,000, and not quite $2,000,000 more silver than for the previous year

HON HEBER NEWTON'S SERMON

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—Rev Heber Newton is attracting attention again by his pulpit utterances This time they are directed against the relation of capital to labor He said yesterday in his sermon "The low rate of wages for the laborer helps to make criminals The average annual wages of labor in this land of freedom is $325 We look upon the social evil as the greatest source of crime There are 20,000 working girls in this state, outside of domestic service, whose average wages is $6 weekly On every hand temptation meets them Not more than one of every 500 girls drawn into evil life comes from the ranks of high paid laborers. You know or ought to know what our tenement houses are You know they are hothouses of crime and nurseries of vice.'

PLENTY OF FRUIT

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—The *Tribune* says The depots of the New York Central and the Hudson River railroads, as well as the piers of various lines of Hudson river steamers, are now filled with produce, the most prominent article being apples Hundreds of merchants are interested in the handling of the crop this year, which promises to nearly, if not fully, equal the yield of 1880 which is called among dealers the greatest apple year Fruit sells for from $1 to $2 a barrel

GRAND DIVISION OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS

BOSTON, Oct 27 —The Grand Division of railroad conductors concluded its annual session to-day, by electing the following officers grand junior conductor, William J Durvin of Milwaukee grand inside sentinel, W O Moore of Portland Oregon grand outside sentinel H C Cronin of Boston member of the insurance committee, William H Ingraham, St Thomas, Ontario. It was decided to hold the next annual session at Louisville, Kentucky

THE COUNTESS POURTALES NOT MURDERED

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —The story which appeared in the papers recounting the execution of Countess Pourtales in Japan is entirely without foundation Madame Pourtales has been living happily with her husband ever since her marriage, some twelve years ago, and is at present living with him in Switzerland She will return with him to his post in Java at the expiration of his present leave of absence

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON Oct 27 —From the *Post* A table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post*, from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives gross exchanges for the week ended October 25, with the percentage of increase and decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1883 Totals, $837,297,018, decrease 19.6

NEWMAN'S CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—Less than 100 men and women listened to vocal music and a sermon in Parson Newman's big church yesterday Mrs Newman sat in a front pew Dr Mattison is out of town. The dominie preached The listeners contributed about $12.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 —The Norwegian bark Loveid, Captain Peas, from Dantzic July 29 for Philadelphia, is given up for lost She had a crew of twenty men all told The vessel is owned at Skien, Norway

APPRAISER'S REPORT CONFIRMED

BUFFALO, N Y, Oct. 27 —Judge Corlett of the supreme court to-day confirmed the report of the appraiser in the matter of the Niagara state reservation The total amount of awards is $1,423,129

WILL SEND A TEAM TO WIMBLEDON

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—American riflemen are meditating the question of sending a team to Wimbledon next year, to recover, if possible, laurels lost by them in the contests of 1882-'83

THE GOVERNMENT'S WARDS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Various Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 —The commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report says "The progress of Indians towards civilization is encouraging, and it is fair to presume that in the near future they will no longer be a burden but a help to the government." He states that the Indian appropriations are too small, and urges the necessity of passing the appropriation bill early in the session Congress is urged to pass a stringent law prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians and to enforce the law forbidding the sale of liquor to them

Touching the removal of Crow Indians in Montana, it is stated that it has thus been made possible to add to the public domain at least 3,000,000 acres of the reservation, leaving still all the land necessary for the use and occupancy of this tribe of Indians. If this 3,000,000 acres are so disposed of as to give the Crows some of the benefit and proceeds thereof they will no longer require any aid from the government. This one fraction of the Indian problem will have been solved, and an example and incentive given other tribes of Indians to do likewise.

Great good has resulted from the establishment of courts for Indian offences, and an appropriation of $50,000 is asked to pay the salaries of the judges

The commissioner calls attention to the necessity of establishing a United States court in Indian territory, and recommends that the bill pending before congress to prevent timber depredations in that territory be made to include coal and other minerals.

More liberal compensation is asked for Indian police, and their efficiency is warmly commended

School work is reviewed at length Its great value is demonstrated, and necessity is shown for the expenditure of a much greater amount of money in this direction

Attention is called to the fact that congress granted a right of way through Indian territory to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and the Kansas Southern railroads, and the statement is made that the Indians consider this a violation of treaty obligations

The commissioner refers to the invasion of Indian territory by Payne and others, and says there is no possible excuse for these repeated lawless invasions. The lands are not public lands in any sense as yet, whatever disposition may be made of them hereafter It is manifest that without the passage of some stringent law the intruders can be only kept out by troops, and should they be at any time temporarily withdrawn for any purpose the territory would be rapidly overrun

The commissioner endorses the report of the commission to review the award of damages of $86,000 to Indians, on account of the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and says no one can compute the evil consequences that may arise should Congress ignore its duty to these Indians by a failure to make appropriations to carry out the terms of the award.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—The *Wall Street News* says "Much wild talk is being indulged in on the street regarding the effect of the opening of the Oregon Short Line to its Portland connection on the 20th of November It is claimed that in connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation it will boycott the Central Pacific on San Francisco and tributary business" The *News* adds, sarcastically "We have no doubt in the world that the bulk of the trade will be moved over that wildcat road Shippers to San Francisco will feel perfectly contented about their goods, knowing that they will be handled only three extra times and that the route is as straight as a dog's hind leg"

ANOTHER CUT IN RATES.

CHICAGO, Oct 27.—Tickets to New York were sold by scalpers to-day as low as $12. The general opinion is that rates cannot stay there but must either advance or fall Seaboard lines are negotiating with their western connections for the restoration of old, or at least an advance, on the present cut rates to the seaboard, as the former are bearing all the loss from the cut east to west. A meeting of the Colorado and Utah pool lines west of the Missouri river will be had here Thursday to perfect pooling contracts.

WILL NOT BE PAID

NEW YORK Oct. 27 —The receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad announces that the interest of the first mortgage bonds due November 1 will not be paid

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO Oct 27 —Hogs — Receipts 27,000 fairly active and weak and 20 lower mixed packing $4 [illegible] heavy, $4 60@4 [illegible] for light, $4 10@4 65.

Cattle—Receipts 7,000 fairly active native shippers, 10@15 lower inferior to choice steers, $4@6 [illegible] mostly $4 [illegible] 40 through Texans steady at $3 15@4 25 stockers and feeders firm at $3 20@4 [illegible] range firm at $5 00 to 2[illegible] Among the sales were 50 Montana 1,[illegible] lbs $5 12½ 131 Wyoming, 1073 lbs $4 87½ 1[illegible] Wyoming cows, 940 lbs, $3 80

Sheep—Receipts 2800 weak western sheep, $2 [illegible]@3 [illegible] natives, $2 [illegible]@4 25

The *Drover's Journal* special Liverpool cable quotes American cattle nominally steady best grades, 14c ⅌ lb, dressed

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 —Wheat easier 74⅜@74[illegible] November, 76@76⅛ December Corn, easier 41½ October, 41⅜@41⅛ November 39¼ the year Oats steady, 25⅜ October, 25¼ November, 25⅜ the year. Rye steady at 52 barley steady at 52. Pork lower $15 5[illegible] October 10 05 the year Lard easier $6 97½ October, 6 77½ November Bulk meats [illegible] easier shoulders $6 20@6 35 short ribs $7 50 according to age, short clear $8 40@8 [illegible] Whisky $1 13

ACCIDENTS

TRAIN COLLISION IN ILLINOIS

ST LOUIS, Oct. 27 —A collision on the Wabash, near Taylorsville, Ill, occurred at 2 o'clock this morning The west bound freight train was being run in two sections The first had a coach filled with Italians attached When rounding a curve at Clarksdale a mile from Taylorsville, the coupling pin between the engine and the first car broke A flagman was sent back, but too late to stop the second section, the engine crashing into the coach containing the emigrants It was overturned and thrown down an embankment ten feet The sides were crushed in, and both ends smashed There were forty-three persons in the car—men women and children The wounded were taken back to Taylorsville where physicians were summoned Fourteen of the Italians were injured, but none fatally

NOTABLE DEAD

WILBUR F STOREY

CHICAGO, Oct 27 —Wilbur F Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times* died at his residence in this city to-night, a quarter after 10 He had been incapacitated for business the past two years, the result of a stroke of paralysis received while in Europe four or five years ago Though feeble, his demise was not immediately expected till two days ago, when he began sinking rapidly He was unconscious to-day and to-night sank peacefully to rest at the hour named

THE FIRE RECORD

TILDEN'S STABLE DESTROYED

YONKERS, N Y Oct 27 —Last night fire broke out in the hay loft of S J Tilden's fine stable at Greystone Louis Johannsen Tilden's stableman, and family, who occupied apartments in the building, had a very narrow escape from being burned The carriages and horses were saved but all the sleighs, hay grain and other property were consumed with the building, which was constructed of stone The loss is estimated at $1,000 no insurance The origin of the fire is unknown

THE TURF

FAST TIME TO A WAGON

NEW YORK, Oct 27 —[Special.]—The *Herald* says The members of the New York Driving Club at Morrisania were treated yesterday to the fastest performance ever made by any horse, mare or gelding hitched to a vehicle D H Herrington appeared on the track behind the runners De Barry and Ghost hitched to a skeleton wagon After jogging around the track a few times they came thundering down, making the first quarter in 26 seconds and came under the wire in the wonderful time of 1 [illegible]

NOTE AND COMMENT

There were over six hundred cases of sunstroke reported in New York last summer, but over two hundred and fifty of them turned out to be simple drunks

The display of grapes by the California state agricultural commission this year includes nineteen four varieties of choice wine grapes from one vineyard in Sonoma, the cuttings of which were imported directly from France

An English architect maintains that wooden houses can be built to be more durable than brick or stone, and instances the fact that in many parts of England wooden houses are standing that have been in daily use for 500 years

We sometimes wonder if the American people have a realizing sense of the dread truth that there are 50,000 book canvassers still alive in this country, while the standing army of the United States cannot muster over 23,000 men, including sutlers' clerks —*Buffalo Express*

Miss Carrie Welton, the young lady who froze to death in a snowstorm on Long's Peak in September, left a fortune of $250,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York

Mrs Henry Wood never received a penny from any one for the right of dramatizing her romances, although it has been calculated that a small royalty on all the plays founded on "East Lynne" would have brought her no less a sum than $500,000

The total muster of the house of lords is 518 Of these five are members of the royal family, who, in accordance with usual practice, abstain from divisions on a political question Of the remainder 278 rank as tories, and 218 are usually classified as liberals

A man whose age is said to be indubitably attested, is living in the town of Svarau, Russia, and is 127 years old He was wounded in the battle of Borodino and afterward entered Paris with the allied army He is still in the possession of all his faculties, but subsists on the charity of his neighbors

There is a young woman in Manitoba who certainly should command the reverence of her sex She is English—came over a few months ago, landing in Manitoba a perfect stranger Since then she has succeeded in getting a husband for herself and mates for 117 of her unmarried countrywomen

From Mercer county, Minnesota, comes the report that about twenty miles from Stanton a cave has been discovered in which were found a hideous idol carved out of cedar, four skeletons, copper spear heads, a small cutlass, implements of copper, and a stone mill for grinding, such as was used in ancient Egypt and parts of Asia.

If flogging is still carried on in the British navy, though only applied in exceptional cases, a custom far more barbarous is extant in the French army in Africa as a means of punishment. The "Crapaudine" consists in tying the patient's hand and feet, placing him on the stomach, and leaving him for hours exposed to the fierce rays of the African sun

Horace Greeley never said "Good morning," or "Good evening" "How do you do?" or "Good by," or inquired after anybody's health. But he scrupulously answered every letter that came to him, and answered it on the spot, so that the writer generally got the reply in next mail He probably wrote 20,000 letters that did not need writing and died the sooner for it.

The long drouth in Georgia has given vent to much superstition among negroes, who are holding meetings for the purpose of turning away divine wrath In Henry county they assert that a child was born with three teeth, lived three hours and died after having spoken three words, "Three dry years," which the colored people interpret to mean three years of famine

A Nevada editor says that the silver dug out of the Comstock mine would load a wagon train 547 miles in length And he concludes by exclaiming "With this Crœsus-like wealth we can defy the world." After reading this, it is somewhat startling to find in another column the statement that unless the delinquent subscribers of the paper pay up promptly, the editor won't be able to get out the paper any longer "For," he adds, "we are nearly busted now"

The October earnings of the Northern Pacific promise to be the greatest in the history of that road So far they amount in even figures to $1,113,000, or an average of $53,000 each day General Auditor Barker, speaking of the probable earnings of the month, said they would easily foot up $1,500,000, and would very probably go $100,000 or more beyond these figures This is an increase over October, 1883, of $200,000, and, as stated, will be the largest ever known. The business of both the passenger and freight department has been large, especially that of the latter department. Live stock and wheat shipments have been the two great items

PACIFIC COAST.

Particulars of the Great Typhoon in Japan.

RETURN OF THE OUNALASKA

Homicide Near the Dalles—A Woman Commits Suicide at Tacoma—News Notes from San Francisco—Etc

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 —The steamer Arabic, which arrived yesterday from China and Japan, brings the following further details of the great typhoon which on the 15th of September caused such terrible destruction of life and property At Yokohama and Tokio the storm came up so rapidly and with such tremendous fury that no precautions could be taken At Yokohama the entire lower portion of the city, called "the settlement," was completely wrecked and not a house was left standing The inhabitants made no attempts to save their property, but fled for their lives to escape drowning from the rushing waters driven on land by the fury of the wind The newspapers make no attempt to furnish any details of the destruction in that section of the city, but summarize saying that as the settlement was destroyed it is useless to publish any details The higher portion of the city, being more exposed, was equally unfortunate Several of the largest and most substantial buildings were swept away as if built of pasteboard In that section alone 128 houses were destroyed and 300 damaged The loss of life on shore is less great than at sea Out of eighty coasting vessels fifty three were lost with 221 persons aboard Twelve vessels, with 120 persons, were missing Of five life boats that went to rescue drowning crews four were swamped and ten of their crews drowned The typhoon was the severest experienced since 1870

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 27 —Arrived—Bark Aurcola, Slater, 14 days from Tacoma, 1350 tons coal to C P R R schooner Francis Alice, Crockett, 42 days from Okhotsk sea, 1000 codfish, to N Bichard, schooner Ounalaska, Stoney 17 days from Ounalaska steamer Queen of the Pacific, Alexander, 66 hours from Victoria, etc. passengers and merchandise to Goodall, Perkins & Co ship Shirley, Swanton, [illegible] hours from Tacoma, lumber to Hanson & Co steamer State of California, Dehney 65 hours from Portland via Astoria 44 hours, passengers and merchandise, to Goodall Perkins & Co steamer Willamette, Holmes, 80 hours from Seattle, 2500 tons coal, to Oregon Improvement Company brig Glencoe, Hornby, 37 days from Okhotsk Sea, 42,000 codfish, to J Maley Sailed—Steamer Karluk, Thomas, Kodiak ship Yosemite Saunders, New Tacoma steamer Oregon, Poleman, Astoria, etc.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 27 —[Special.]—In spite of hard times California is receiving immigration at an unprecedented rate The population of the state is being increased by immigration at the rate of 600 per week and this ratio has been kept up since last May The record for last week shows 8[illegible] arrivals in the state of which 290 stopped at interior towns A committee of a religious sect from Illinois that went to Shasta county recently for the purpose of selecting a large tract of land where a colony of about 100 families might settle report that they have selected six townships, and next week will return east to lay their report before the synod of the large evangelical colony The government register of Shasta county shows an increase of 700 persons over the last register

PERSONAL.

[Special.]—R D Curry and W D Langham of Portland were registered at New York yesterday

Frank M Cohn and wife are here on their wedding trip They will visit various resorts and places of interest before returning to Portland

Harry Carpenter will get off for the east on Wednesday

J Q A Butler of Umatilla county, is here looking after some land interests in the southern part of the state

RETURN OF LIEUTENANT STONEY FROM ALASKA

Lieutenant George M Stoney, who was detailed by the government to explore the great unknown river in Alaska discovered by him last year, has returned here on the government schooner Ounalaska. In an interview published in the *Daily Report* he says he ascended the river 500 miles, where he reached a large lake, through which the river flows On account of the lateness of the season he was obliged to return Stoney brings specimens of gold, copper and coal which he discovered, also numerous specimens for the Smithsonian institute

A FORMER PORTLANDER ARRESTED

[Special.]—William Michael Davis, the "slogger" who left Portland a year ago to seek a wider field, was arrested yesterday for cruelty to children, the specific act being the exhibition of his two little sons, "infant pugilists" William Michael is loud in his wrath, and says that when such exhibits were permitted in the "gospel" struck town of Portland, it is worse than an outrage to be prohibited in San Francisco

PROBABLY AN OREGON MAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 27 —The corpse of an unknown man, aged about 50 years, was found yesterday on the Alameda marsh In the pockets of deceased was found a $100 note drawn in Astoria on January 26, 1883, by J J Arnold in favor of Hans Thompson The body was removed to the morgue

DENIS KEARNEY

[Special.]—Denis Kearney, who has kept remarkably quiet during the campaign, has a letter in the *Bulletin* this afternoon in which he places the number of fraudulent registrations at 5000, and presents a plan to prevent repeating The letter is nothing more than an effort to get into public notice

STATE DISPATCHES.

HOMICIDE NEAR THE DALLES.

THE DALLES, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—Thomas Gordon, aged about 22, was killed last evening, about 5 30 o'clock, near Gordon Butte, about fifteen miles east of this city by Joseph P Walker Bad feeling had existed for some time past, on account of Walker fencing up, the Dalles military road, which is the only means Gordon has of coming and going to and from his ranch on the Des Chutes. Yesterday he took a load of apples to The Dalles, and on returning found the road fenced. Gordon commenced filing the wire of the fence when Jim Walker told him that he broke that fence at his peril. Walker crept through the fence, with a hammer and was held by Bickford, brother-in-law of Gordon Joe Walker shot at Gordon during the melee, and Gordon returned the shot Joe Walker then shot at him the second time, the ball entered the forehead, above the left eye, and causing instant death Mr Gordon's remains were brought to this city, and an inquest was held this morning, disclosing facts as above narrated Walker was arrested. He was badly wounded in the arm, the bone being fractured by Gordon's shot.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

SCIO, Oct. 26 —An 8-year-old son of Mr Peter L Bilyeu fell off the bridge across Thomas creek at noon to-day and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died in about thirty minutes It happened five miles from Scio

A WOUNDED MAN DIES.

LINKVILLE, Oct. 27 —[Special.]—John Walker, shot last Monday by C J Brown, died Saturday night. Brown is under arrest.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

TACOMA, Oct. 27 —This evening, about 5, W H Bowman, a carpenter residing on C street in this city, returned home from his day's work and found his wife, Pauline, lying on the floor in the agonies of death. A razor lay by her side in a bloody pool. She had cut in her left arm two frightful gashes, as also her throat from ear to ear, severing the carotid and jugular arteries. She died after unconsciousness of two hours Bowman and wife had been living here since August, and formerly resided at Seattle, though they came to this territory from Cloverdale, California. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide

A Balaklava Hero Dead.

London Times October 2

Yesterday the remains of Mr. Thomas Perry, of Dalston, formerly of the Eighth Regiment of Royal Irish Hussars, were interred in Abney Park cemetery several of his former military comrades accompanying the procession Born in 1822, his military career was most remarkable He was with his regiment at the siege of Sebastopol, having previously taken part in the battle of the Alma and was one of the famous Six Hundred who rode in the memorable charge of Balaklava In this terrible encounter he was shot through both thighs and in the right shoulder, receiving also two severe sword cuts on the head two lance wounds in the body, and one in the left hand He was taken prisoner of war, and remained for several months in the Russian hospital at Simferopol being afterward sent to Odessa, exchanged thence to one of her Majesty's ships and forwarded to Scutari whence he came to England and was discharged in 1856 He was for forty years well known and much respected in the neighborhood where he lived and died

POLITICAL MATTERS BY MAIL

WASHINGTON, Oct 21 —The two congressional campaign committees have practically terminated their labor of sending out campaign literature About 2,000,000 documents have been sent out by the democratic committee, the majority being speeches delivered in congress The tariff speeches of Mr. Morrison were handled with the utmost care, and not scattered promiscuously over the country Indeed except when especially requested, these speeches were not permitted to get into the mails as a rule, they were carefully put up in bundles and forwarded direct to Mr Morrison in order that he might supervise their distribution

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, Oct 21 —The Hon John F Dezendorf was in the city to-day He says the prospect for the republicans in Virginia excellent, and expresses a firm belief that he will carry the state He says many democrats are losing confidence so far as the national ticket is concerned and are concentrating their efforts on members of congress Further reports from the Shenandoah valley indicate that the movement for Blaine and Logan among the ex confederate soldiers is spreading rapidly The invitation to General Logan was signed by more than [illegible] of them in Rockingham county and now rapidly growing lists are being circulated in adjacent counties. How much it will amount to cannot be told until the votes are counted, but it has thrown the bourbons into a panicky state of mind, and they are making frantic but, thus far abortive efforts to preserve the old alignment There are symptoms of the trouble breaking out in West Virginia and going through that state like the small pox

DEMOCRATIC HINDSIGHT IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Oct 20 —Democratic managers in Washington are uneasy over the action of the New York democracy in antagonizing the Tammany local ticket They say that inasmuch as Tammany's nominees were unexceptionable, it would have been the part of wisdom to have accepted them at once, thereby committing John Kelly and his friends beyond recall to Cleveland's support, which would have definitely settled the electoral vote of New York in his favor But little confidence is expressed here in the ability of the national committee to settle the existing differences between Tammany and the county democracy, and fears are expressed at democratic headquarters that the factional fight over the local ticket in New York will result disastrously to Cleveland's candidacy

JOHN KELLY'S FIGURES.

NEW YORK, Oct 20 —Mr John Kelly was visited a day or two ago by Mr Joseph W Lucky, editor of the Rochester *Sunday Herald*, the paper which recently published Mr Purcell's alleged indorsement of Cleveland In the course of a short conversation Mr Lucky asked Mr Kelly what Cleveland's plurality in New York city would be

"Mr Cleveland ought to get 40,000 in this city" said Mr Kelly

"Will it be safe to estimate that he will get more than 40,000?" asked Mr Lucky

"I think not," was the reply

"But will 40,000 in this city elect Cleveland in the state?" Luck asked

"I think not," was the quiet response of Mr Kelly.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN NEW YORK

New York [illegible] Oct 1 New York [illegible] importing centre [illegible] often called a free trade city [illegible]. But as the *Tribune* has frequently pointed out, there is another New York which has weight and influence It was heard from yesterday. The men belonging to the great dry goods firms of the city gathered in Worth street in the afternoon and raised a Blaine and Logan banner There was unlimited enthusiasm and speeches were made by Mr S V White, General W [illegible]ford and Judge West of Ohio The speakers had the assurance to insist that protection against free trade is the leading issue of this canvass the democrats to the contrary notwithstanding And by the way they cheered it appeared that many of the business men of the city think so too

THE WAY A DEMOCRATIC ORGAN PUTS IT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 —Special to the Chicago *Times* The tactics that the republicans employed in Ohio they are going to repeat in Indiana. Commissioner Dudley is going there, and on his native heath will be able to accomplish a great deal more than he did in Ohio, where he and his subordinates put in a good deal of work, though they did not do all the mighty things that the democratic press charged By the way, it is reported on good authority that Deputy and Acting Commissioner Clark has declined to approve the pay rolls of the pension office employes whom Commissioner Dudley took to Ohio with him, and there is a prospect that Colonel Dudley will have to perform that ceremony himself In Indiana Commissioner Dudley knows every foot of the ground, having really done four years ago most of the work for which Dorsey got the credit, and which he took good care to appropriate to himself, not because he was vain, but because he had business reasons for wishing the grand old party to feel itself under obligations to him There are only four cities in Indiana large enough to have deputy marshals, but those cities will be liberally supplied, and it is intended to have the deputy marshals shoot a few democrats early in the day, by way of preserving order and rendering the polls a little too exciting for timid persons whose political opinion could not secure for them the protection of the deputy marshals The republicans will have a good deal of money to spend in Indiana, and they will spend it.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST IN NEW YORK

The New York *Star* (Tammany) has the following significant statement about the municipal contest in New York and its result on to the national contest "We do not think that Mr Grace's presence in the canvass as a mayoral nominee will succeed in electing a republican mayor, we do not think it very liable to insure the election of a republican president. Nobody need be informed that the result of a triangular contest in New York city must necessarily be disastrous to the democratic national ticket, not only in New York but in every other doubtful state It will dampen ardor and change enthusiasm into discouragement. If any democrat or isolated republican kicker hugs the fond delusion that James G Blaine will not get a larger vote than Grover Cleveland in this state outside New York city, that sanguine and sappy individual possesses more hope than judgment. With the party united here four years ago we still lost the state, and with it the presidency The blame, of course, was laid at Tammany's doors because of Grace, although he was then, as now, not the nominee of Tammany, but of the county democracy"

A DEMOCRATIC EXHORTATION

NEW YORK Oct. 24.—The *Star*, Tammany's organ, says We are informed the democrats in Ohio are reorganizing for a big fight in November, and profess in face of the 12,000 republican majority to be able to win back the state Drop it like a hot brick. New York is the key to the situation, so far as democratic hopes are concerned, and to carry it for Cleveland every pound of push in the party must be concentrated behind him Bring in here your speakers and your money, get hold of the bellows of enthusiasm and heat every iron as hot as you can, for you'll need every one of them. This state was never so doubtful at this stage of a presidential canvass, and every vote will be needed to pull the ticket through

Morganatic Marriages

[London Truth.]

A Leipsic journal has compiled a list of morganatic marriages which have taken place within a comparatively short period, with the object of showing that when the Grand Duke of Hesse espoused Mme de Kalomine he did nothing at all exceptional, and it points out that the wrath of his relatives in England and at Berlin is really very unreasonable, which has all along been the general opinion in Germany There have been 17 unions of this sort, and it is added that they all turned out most happily The list includes one emperor four kings one elector two archdukes of Austria and nine royal princes The indignation of the English relatives is all the more absurd as according to German law the marriage of Princess Louise with Lord Lorne is a morganatic union

It seems somewhat queer for Englishmen to propose to raise $100,000 in America for the restoration of Shakespeare's burial place, but it would be forthcoming were the need of it conclusively demonstrated to the admirers of the Bard of Avon in the United States. Perhaps it will yet be necessary to ask England to contribute $100,000 to finish the Bartholdi pedestal

NAUTICAL GHOST STORY.

Pete the Swede and the Man Who Haunted Him

The Yarn Told by an Old Sailor of a Crime at Sea and the Singular Events that Followed It

N Y Sun

"I have never yet seen a ghost but I think I have been taken for a ghost, and unless I am out of my reckoning there's a man if he is still alive who has been haunted by me these thirty years," said a hale looking man who represented himself as the second mate of an East Indian clipper one day recently in the office of a South street chandler shop There was enough in the remark to excite curiosity and the man who had undergone the strange experience was begged to spin his yarn, which he readily consented to do.

"About 30 years ago—perhaps more—I left my home in London when I had landed from my first voyage. It was the time of the gold fever out in Australia, but I wasn't anxious then to go to the diggings, so I shipped on a bark of about 800 tons that was bound for Singapore The skipper was the greatest tyrant I have ever sailed under and his mate was nearly as bad as him Both were Englishmen I am sorry to say because I am English myself The second mate was a decent enough fellow, I thought, but he didn't seem to be much account on board The skipper and the mate both thrashed me every now and then, but I was a hardy youngster, and I managed to stand it. The chap who came in for the most threshings was a Spanish sailor we called Antone He took the lickings quietly, but at times he looked mighty revengeful There was a big, heavy built sailor that we called Pete the Swede a fellow neither the mate nor captain ever tackled him Early one afternoon when we had got into the straits of Malacca, and were as we understood within less than a day's sail of Singapore, Antone dropped a bucket of slush on the clean deck The skipper and mate knocked him down and, springing upon him, began to pound him Suddenly the skipper sprang up and I saw blood spurting out of a gash in his [illegible] He staggered forward on to his knees and seizing his own knife plunged it into Antone The latter was then struggling with the mate Several of the watch ran up and pulled the two apart But there was a wound near the heart of the mate which had been made by the knife of Antone The latter was stone dead, and the skipper [illegible] never spoke again The mate did not live ten minutes, while the skipper died within thirty minutes.

"The second mate was called on deck by one of the sailors but he did not get up in time to see the stabbing All hands of course debated as to what we should do The second mate was entitled to take command but he had little to say in the matter Pete the Swede did all the talking and everyone obeyed him We had been running close to the wind but Pete had the yards squared and we stood in toward the shore We all went aft, so that the man at the wheel could have his say in the council of war The crew were divided Pete and the majority wanted to scuttle the bark and divide the money in the cabin and to leave it to be supposed that the bark had been lost in a storm The second mate agreed with Pete The carpenter said that we ought to keep on our regular course until we fell in with a pilot and to report the killing of the skipper and mate Pete said our story would never be believed We would probably all be arrested, and perhaps hanged on the charge of mutiny The carpenter had only the steward cook, one other sailor and myself to back him, while Pete and the second mate had eight men besides themselves on their side. We were rapidly getting in toward the shore, but we were leaving the track of other vessels and of the pilots The carpenter protested against this, but Pete kept on just the same Shortly afterward sounding showed about ten fathoms of water and Pete ordered one of the anchors to be let go The sails were simply clewed up, and no attempt was made to furl them The matter was talked over again, but the carpenter's party still held out. Pete went into the cabin and first opened the locker where the money was kept. He said that there were several thousand pounds and that we had only got to divide it up evenly The carpenter called us that were backing him to one side and told us that we had better pretend to give in I noticed at the time that Pete and some of his men were looking at us suspiciously

"We agreed to the carpenter's proposal with the understanding that as soon as we got into Singapore we should report the matter to the proper authorities Pete said that before we divided the money we had better lower the long boat and drop it astern. Weights were then made fast to the bodies of the three dead men and they were dropped overboard, and the deck where they did the killing was washed up It was getting near dark, and Pete said that we could not very well scuttle the bark before morning, and proposed that we should break into the stores and get a drink or two Then I suddenly felt myself seized from behind I was overpowered and my hands tied I looked around and saw that the carpenter and his other three backers were in the same fix. We were walked to the forward hatch, which was opened and we were pushed down into the hold Pete the Swede said as he put down the hatch over us 'I don't want to kill you fellows, but I can't trust you. If we hit on a plan to-night for saving you we'll give you a chance when we scuttle the bark.' Then we found ourselves in the dark. We knew that we were in a tight fix, but while there was life there was hope We turned to and helped one another until we got our hands free Then we sat down on the boxes of cargo and talked our case over We could hear occasional yells, which showed us that the men had got at the whisky and were making the most of it The steward said there was a good deal of it in the cabin and he was afraid that the men wouldn't be apt to deal kindly with us while they were in liquor

"The hole was filled with bales and boxes of cargo up to within a few feet of the forward end where a bulkhead of heavy boxes left a place where you could climb down into the fore peak Here we supposed was where they would go to work to scuttle the bark 'I wish I had my tools here,' said the carpenter 'What good would they do you—would you scuttle the bark now?' asked the cook 'No,' says the carpenter, 'but I could cut a hole through the planking here for one of us to crawl out through and swim off to the boat. Then he could bring her around here and we could all climb out into her and escape' The cook seized the carpenter and said, 'I saw them putting in the cargo at London, and they stowed right down here about twenty carpenters' chests' In just one second we five were groping around for that sort of cargo. In about two minutes the carpenter found a chest under some bales We got this out and broke it open, and the carpenter felt for the tools he wanted 'We must wait a bit,' said he, 'they'll all be dead drunk in a little while and no one will be on the lookout.' The shouts of Pete's gang soon stopped altogether Then the carpenter slid down into the fore peak with his tools. He decided on a spot which he thought was a little above water mark and went to work. It took him some time to start a place for his saw to begin work. In the meantime we listened, ready to warn him in case any of Pete's gang came to the fore hatch The sound of the carpenter's saw was music to us Finally we saw a ray of what looked liked light, although it was long after dark. We all climbed down into the forepeak, and the cook undressed and, putting a knife in his teeth got through the hole that the carpenter had made and dropped into the water and swam away It seemed an age while we listened for the sound of an oar Frequently water would dash through the hole on to us, but we paid no attention to it. Finally the sound of an oar reached us, and the cook came up with the boat, into which we all got. He told us that he had cut the painter close to the boat Then we rowed away I'll never forget the black hull of that bark as it looked when we began to draw away from it.

"There was a little bread and water in the boat, but no compass, and no one knew the coast. It was probably then a little before midnight. It was clear, but no moon was out. Toward morning the sea grew rough, and we had to bail out the boat with our hats several times. As soon as day broke we began to look about for some passing vessel. The land seemed to lay about as it did the afternoon before, and we steered toward it. In a moment one of us noticed two poles sticking out of the water We got nearer to them and could make out the fore and main royal masts of the bark. We could tell them by the gilt balls at the ends The bark was scuttled and the hole we made had done the business 'They might have done it themselves,' said the carpenter 'Not as long as the whisky lasted,' said the steward. We concluded that the men had remained in a drunken stupor until the ship in sinking had keeled over to one side, and then water had filled the cabin, drowning every one there We agreed that we had not intended to drown the fellows and our consciences did not trouble us. The carpenter might have cut the hole a little higher up but we all thought he ought to be excused for his mistake And we didn't mourn much for Pete and his gang We got in close to the shore but we found no place where we thought it safe to land So we rowed along, keeping the land in [illegible] nearly evening, when we [illegible] proaching the harbor of Singapore [illegible]

"A sailing vessel came along [illegible] her The captain agreed to take [illegible] asked few questions. He may have [illegible] a pleasure party, which we were [illegible] sel dropped anchor well into the [illegible] was late at night before we reached [illegible] We agreed to say nothing about the bark to any one until we had [illegible] agent, whose name the steward [illegible] were making inquiries along the [illegible] on the water, when the carpenter [illegible] public house on a corner, a little [illegible] told me to ask the people there [illegible] where our agent could be found. [illegible] to the public house I mistook the [illegible] side street for the door The latter [illegible] main street. But as the window [illegible] looked in At the bar stood [illegible] drinking I looked at him [illegible] saw that it was Pete the Swede [illegible] down his glass and glanced [illegible] dow, just outside of which I [illegible] he saw me his eyes seemed to [illegible] his head and his hair seemed to [illegible] while he shook like a leaf. I [illegible] him I was frightened out of my [illegible] must have stood like a block of [illegible] I didn't know whether to cry out [illegible] looked at me for a few seconds [illegible] slowly away, keeping his eyes [illegible] reached the door Then I heard [illegible] one was running I waited for a [illegible] then went into the public house and [illegible] one knew where our agent [illegible] there did I went back to the [illegible] told him what I had seen. We [illegible] the whole gang had escaped. We [illegible] search until nearly morning [illegible] find the agent. We told him our [illegible] tried to have Pete and his gang [illegible] sels bound for Australia were [illegible] the next day, but we afterward [illegible] and his fellows paid their passage [illegible] bound for Europe, which sailed [illegible] ing after I had appeared to [illegible] That made it seem as if the fellows [illegible] with the money in the cabin. [illegible] us our wages and shipped us on a [illegible] Melbourne, where we separated [illegible] and I going to the diggings. [illegible] minds that the fellows came to [illegible] bark sunk, and that they launched [illegible] other boats, thinking that the [illegible] lowered the day before had [illegible] ably thought that the bark had [illegible] struck a rock, and that we were [illegible] hold when the bark went down. [illegible] have dreamed of our cutting our way [illegible] knew the coast better than we, [illegible] for their getting into Singapore [illegible]

"Pete must have taken me [illegible] stood in the dark just outside the [illegible] the lighted taproom of the public [illegible] how the real facts about the loss of [illegible] didn't get out. It was generally [illegible] she was wrecked And I believe [illegible] the fellows of his gang took care to [illegible] give a wide berth to Singapore [illegible] anything to strangers about the [illegible] came so near winding up with [illegible] them And I have no doubt [illegible] present day, if he's alive, Pete [illegible] in a while sees just outside [illegible] window the ghost of a lad [illegible] believes he bore a hand"

Singular Facts About [illegible]

Providence Journal

A [illegible] was seated on the [illegible] one evening recently watching [illegible] it came up out of the sea, [illegible] and only for a moment [illegible] passed a window through which [illegible] was streaming intent, [illegible] mission and apparently [illegible] noticed the hum of voices, [illegible] green lights that flashed up [illegible] on Ocean avenue. Owls [illegible] around the pier hotels at [illegible] know but it is not often [illegible] Back in the woods they [illegible] and there their hooting [illegible] and as the croaking of the [illegible] farmer has no better friend [illegible] and he who kills one does [illegible] public an injury While [illegible] training a pair of owls [illegible] they brought a mouse to [illegible] its cage every five minutes [illegible] daylight

Owls were never an epicure [illegible] there was formerly an [illegible] Newport Benjamin Hadson, [illegible] and for that matter, anything [illegible] once had the breath of life [illegible] had an owl roasted for dinner [illegible] and Mr and Mrs Wordsworth [illegible] sequel in his own words: [illegible] could be no pretext for [illegible] and killing them as delicacies [illegible] you eat one by all means try it [illegible] onion sauce'

An omelet made of owl's [illegible] be a cure for drunkenness [illegible] times stuffed—not for [illegible] crows within the range of [illegible] gun No love is lost between [illegible] the owl, and when the latter [illegible] upon a limb the former [illegible] the celerity and disregard [illegible] tionary measures that [illegible] movements of a crow. [illegible] reach the object of his [illegible] not see the gunner until [illegible] safe retreat The Italians [illegible] catch small birds only [illegible] is tied to a perch in open [illegible] sunlight, and the birds [illegible] him alight upon twigs [illegible] lime In this way they [illegible] prey An owl's sight, [illegible] sharp enough at night, [illegible] by daylight, and his [illegible] dark, but a story is [illegible] man somewhere in [illegible] having set his fish-lines, [illegible] brief interval to find [illegible] the bait, and that an owl [illegible] tempted to capture the [illegible] entangled in the line [illegible] cape Nor is this the [illegible] heard of where an owl [illegible] to its own destruction. [illegible] workmen on the W[illegible] were a good deal annoyed [illegible] plumb line that reached [illegible] bottom of the shaft [illegible] with At last it was [illegible] taken up its abode in a [illegible] that afforded a shelter, [illegible] and out it had disturbed [illegible]

Arctic [illegible]

The following very [illegible] mantic incident is [illegible] of Sergeant Rice, one of [illegible] explorers

In one of the [illegible] Hall's rest, on the G[illegible] match but one in the [illegible] hausted. The shivering [illegible] of life save in the ability [illegible] lamp from the remaining [illegible] man now dead wrote [illegible]

"The match [illegible] showed a little flame [illegible] management, was [illegible] wood and triumphantly [illegible] of the spirit lamp But [illegible] wick is wet from the [illegible] It sputters—fizzles—[illegible] burned up to the [illegible] holder, when one of the [illegible] springs from his bag [illegible] presence of mind, [illegible] pocket a document [illegible] piring match in [illegible] ate its fire They [illegible] must show that the [illegible] roic The paper so [illegible] the interests of science [illegible] one received by its [illegible] ment before leaving [illegible] surmised that it [illegible] evidence of the tender [illegible] for him by a fair [illegible] penned the loving [illegible] hands and blinding [illegible] gentle hand had [illegible] letter sweet words that [illegible] of devotion and prayer [illegible] apparently worn as [illegible] The romance is not [illegible] hero is—as heroes [illegible] we not reminded of [illegible] by tender hands [illegible] breast pocket of the [illegible] bullet, or of the [illegible] deadly bullet of the [illegible] incident may take [illegible] We can only hope the [illegible] Prometheus and the [illegible] a match that was [illegible] as one that was [illegible] Greenland coast.

WORDS OF TRIBUTE.

WORDS OF TRIBUTE.

The Eulogies upon the Life and Character of Sir Moses Montefiore, Spoken Sunday

SERMON BY REV. DR. J. BLOCH.

TEXT: Psalm lxxi, 17, 18. "O God thou hast taught me from my youth, and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. Now also, when I am old and grayheaded, O God, forsake me not, until I have showed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come."

The universal celebration of this day as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing, proposed by common consent and the expression of one popular sentiment, is a wonderful phenomenon indeed. A phenomenon that stands unparalleled in the history of our own people, and of any of the annals of any nation or people of antiquity or modern times. Gratitude, appreciation, is a debt but rarely paid to the living—and often it is after death that a life well spent is faintly only remembered in some costly monuments, which certainly can do no good to the dead and be of no practical benefit to the living. Judaism, while it most emphatically pleads for justice, reward and punishment here and in the hereafter, nevertheless never advocated the erection of monuments, whether of iron, stone or brass. It has not even tolerated the celebration of special days in honor of any of its heroes or martyrs. Not even the grave of a Moses was marked as a hallowed ground for future generations. Yet all these have remained deeply inscribed upon the hearts of their people.

This dislike of monumental display was by no means due to ingratitude. It was only to teach the lesson that while we live we must exert ourselves to win for ourselves a good name by virtue of our own deeds. It is the noble act which immortalizes the spirit. The noblest monuments are those which charitable hands erect for the relief and the elevation of suffering humanity. Every sincere word uttered this day by an appreciative sensitive world is a living monument to the fame of Sir Moses Montefiore more permanent and more precious than if we all would have engaged in cutting them in blocks of cold marble—they will be indelibly recorded in the world's history, to be read and studied long after we and our children shall have paid the last debt of life.

To-day we have gathered for the sole purpose of expressing our due appreciation of the divine grace so positively displayed in the preservation of a life, the royal singer has so well defined, when he says that from youth to hoary age it was devoted to the service of God and humanity.

I am told to address our youth, the children assembled, in order to carry out literally the idea conveyed in our text: "To exhibit God's strength unto his generation, and his divine guide to every one that is to come."

Considering that we all stand here to witness, as it were, one century file by, and comparing that course of time with the light and order of our own years, and the solid weight of the good work accomplished by this one divinely inspired man, with the littleness of our own work, we must, indeed, appear unto ourselves like little children who might yet learn a great deal from this venerable hero. We are only pigmies compared with this giant in the world of philanthropy. Let us for once appreciate this rare opportunity offered, an opportunity for which we so often crave, if it were possible, to be transferred back and live over again that period of life where joy ever abounds unrestrained and sorrow never forecasts its gloomy shadows. Let us be children for this day, if it be only to pay reverence to one who so preeminently deserves to be called a father in Israel, or to feel for once the divine touch of charity. Let us obey the ancient command, "Before the hoary head shalt thou rise up, and honor the face of the old man"—Levit. xix, 32. Make room in your hearts for the veneration of him whom God had chosen, uncover your heads as a token of respect to this man grown old and venerable in the cause of humanity. I shall not dwell upon the famous records of the celebrant, knowing that the orator selected for this evening's gathering will better serve the purpose. As to my privilege, which is certainly one to be keenly appreciated, it is simply to draw from the history of Sir Moses Montefiore a moral, a practical lesson. And if possible I could succeed to inspire my hearers young and old with the living deeds presented, and convince you that like our champion, we too might, if we only possessed his good will and his tender heart, succeed to make this world a happy Eden and our lives a source of blessing to ourselves and a blessing to our fellow men, my task would be achieved. And in reality is not this the mission of every one who prides in the name of Israel? Was not this the most glorious of divine promises vouchsafed unto our race? "And through thee and thy posterity all the generations of the earth shall be blessed." (Gen. 26, 4.) The old man—the man of 100 years, who now stands before our mind's eye bedecked with the snow of age and the praises of the civilized world—stands before us as the type of that Hebrew which [illegible] the Prophet Isaiah when he says: "And he shall be animated by the fear of the Lord, and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, and not after the hearing of his ears shall he decide. But he shall judge with righteousness the poor, and decide with equity for the suffering ones of the earth: and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked, and righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins." Here you have the true picture of the man of God, the type of the noble character displayed by Sir Moses Montefiore in his pious labors for the happiness of men irrespective of creed or nationality.

When we review the history bound up in the century just concluded we will find it a veritable battlefield, the battlefield of the nineteenth century on which intolerance, bigotry and tyranny stood arrayed in hot contest against the sacred human rights and liberty. Never was there such heroism displayed, and none fought braver than that handful of select, who formed a line, as it were, against the world's persecutors. Inch by inch had the spirit of the dark ages to be driven back into its desolate and miserable haunts, and inch by inch only could the benighted world be conquered in the name of humanity. The sufferings, endurance and perseverance of our people amidst this contest is most touchingly and truly pictured by the English bard when he says:

"Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast,
How shall ye flee away and be at rest!
The wild dove hath her nest, the fox his cave,
Mankind their country—Israel but the grave."

Well might we exclaim: Thank God those days are gone, and let us hope never to return. But do we in the enjoyment of our liberties and in our prosperity ever think of those who have prepared for us the way, who have risked their lives for such a cause, who virtually dared to enter the lions' den to rescue a victim. But it does not require a heart black with ingratitude, void of every sympathy, or a mind cold and untouched to such examples of self-denial and self-sacrifice without having at least a blessing, a prayer for these immortal benefactors of mankind.

With this our celebration we cannot add one single iota to the fame of Montefiore. We can but honor ourselves and redeem ourselves by stepping before God and the world with the proud exclamation: "This man is ours, in this man behold a perfect shoot out of the stem of Jesse, a veritable prince of the Lord, a true Messiah of the realm of philanthropy." I am meaning a great deal to affix this attribute to a man, but to us Israelites it is only an appellation given to every true priest, to every one anointed by the grace of God to every deed in the promotion of the world's blessing and prosperity. The man who serves as the priest at the altar of charity, of salvation and redemption from sin and vice, is a consecrated servant of the most high, a Messiah in all the meaning implied in the Hebrew term. Jewish history has already inscribed upon its wonderful pages three distinguished characters of this kind, each of whom bears the name of Moses, each of whom appeared in a most critical moment, when the life of our race was fast ebbing away, each of them Messiah working for the redemption of the spiritual life of their people as the only means for the redemption of their physical life.

To the first Moses it was said: "There was no man like unto him." That claim stands incontestable. In the struggle of Israel for its national independence we have a host of names, all of whom, like Ezra, was worthy to be entitled next in rank. But if the real mission of Israel, which began after the destruction of the second temple, when not the national independence, but the very life and existence of Judaism was the all-absorbing question, in that space of time which began with Jochanan ben Sakkai and has continued to this day—there it is that we can find the truly elect, the noblest specimen of ideal man, and strange to say all by the name of Moses. Moses of Egypt was the type of a Moses Maimonides. It was this second Moses, who from the fruitful soil of Spain gathered the wealth of Jewish learning and saved it from the fire of the inquisition and the destructive spirit of the dark ages. To him we are indebted for the preservation of the purer idea of Judaism and its separation from all the dross of ages. Those were bad days which passed between that second Moses and the third—our Moses Mendelssohn. This great man was strong enough to break down the walls of intolerance of Germany and the equal bigotry, narrow-mindedness of his own co-religionists in those days. He had the courage, as no other man then cared to do, to draw the line between true religion and blind superstition, and demonstrating with all his conviction that religion is not a matter of belief, but must be founded upon a thorough knowledge. To-day Israel with one voice adds the name of the fourth Moses, and by one impulse we exclaim: "There never was a man like unto Moses Montefiore who so sincerely feared God, and so sincerely labored in the workshop of humanity." Where shall we begin to write his history? Perhaps from the moment when as a boy he first felt the sting of intolerance. What deeds shall we first put on record? The one that inspired him to consecrate his life to the defense of the weak and lowly.

My friends, it were too late an hour at this time to begin to relate the doings and the value of a life which was displayed right before our eyes. I would consider it an unpardonable charge if I would dare even insinuate that there is amongst us even one single man, woman or child who need to be told who this Moses is, and what he accomplished. Still if a recapitulation is desired I must leave it to the talented orator of to-day, while I must confine myself only to such events as might be interesting to our children. To you, little ones, let me say, that we look up to Moses Montefiore with that love, respect and veneration with which you must look to your own dear parents. Like you would be thrown upon the cold charity of the world if God forbid you should be deprived of their love, affection and nursing care, so would our people in the past century after and again have been left to the ill will of their persecutors had it not been for this good and brave man, who was always ready and willing to defend his people by words and deeds. He went everywhere wherever men would cry in distress, and where none other would dare to venture. And wherever he appeared he was sure to bring with him help, cheer and consolation. Only in one instance he could not succeed. That you may remember how good he was, even to children, I will relate to you this sad event. In an Italian city there lived a Jewish family named Mortara, who had a little boy named Edgar. When he was about 7 years old he was cruelly stolen away from his home and hidden away in a Catholic convent. The only excuse of the priests was that while Edgar was a babe he was secretly baptized by his nurse. The distressed father and the heart-broken mother vainly appealed to the pope to have their boy restored again. Many congregations and all sovereign powers demand the surrender of the stolen child—all in vain. Sir Moses Montefiore was then in his seventy-fifth year, and though old and feeble, he undertook the long and tedious journey from England to Rome. It was the only time he could not help, and with a sorrowful heart he returned home. Montefiore, although he had no children of his own, always exhibited the deepest love and affection for the little ones. Wherever their education was neglected through poverty he would build and endow schools from his own means, and induce other kind hearted people to follow his example. Many a boy and many a girl, who have been thus enabled [illegible], have been rescued by the hand of our good old man from misery and want.

Not many months ago he appeared at a charity bazaar and bought continually a great quantity of toys and trinkets which he continually gave away right and left to the hungry little groups who crowd such gay scenes. This will give you, my little friends, only a faint idea of the great and honored man whom we sincerely remember this day in prayer before God. You, too, will grow up with God's help to become men and women in Israel. Resolve now to devote your life which God has given you, to do honor to your religion, to your race, to your country like Moses Montefiore did, and may God spare you like him, to live and to rejoice in God's truth, his grace and mercy.

To you all of riper age, I need not draw a moral lesson. The event we celebrate speaks for itself, it speaks to all, except perhaps to those who will only hear and listen to their own selfish motives. Let us perpetuate the name of Sir Moses by imitating his noble life. Once already, it was at the time of Alexander the Great, who had endeared himself to our race that our forefathers piously resolved to perpetuate his memory in the heart of our people, by naming everybody born in a certain year after the name of that renowned king. Why, if we not well propose to give this honored name of Moses Montefiore to our boys, and the name of Judith Montefiore to our girls, who will be born in the year to come, and furthermore to educate our children to the standard of this ideal life? Many a noble deed will be conceived this day, and many a charitable act date from this day. Let us, too, not forget that not in words but in deeds we can prove ourselves grateful to this benefactor of humanity and perpetuate his name as the greatest defender of his race. Yes, this day we might realize the truth of the preacher's saying, (Eccl. vii, 1): "A good name is better than precious oil," and a day like this, a day to be remembered and celebrated from generation to generation. God bless our champion, Moses Montefiore. Amen.

REMARKS OF MR. JAMES LAIDLAW, PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The object of this meeting to-night is to join with men in all parts of the world in celebrating an occasion the like of which, it may safely be said, will never present itself to any of us again. The occasion is the completion of the one hundredth year of a man who has immortalized himself by his benevolent works. The charities of the world's great philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, have not been confined to any nation or creed, but throughout the whole of this century the hand of this venerable patriarch has gone out to the oppressed. His money has been spent with a lavish hand and his personal energies have been given towards the relief of the suffering. In pursuance of his high aims, seven times he visited the Holy Land, the last time when in his ninety-first year; six times he went to Constantinople, twice to Russia, to Egypt, to Rome, to Roumania, wherever his fellow man needed his aid.

We find him amongst the plague-stricken Syrians defying disease and death and giving comfort and consolation to the distressed; again amongst the Druses of Mount Lebanon healing feuds and caring for the starving multitudes; at another time, when 80 years of age, braving the semi-civilized despot of Morocco.

He founded hospitals, dispensaries and almshouses, and liberally supported them. He built and endowed colleges. He brought water, not out of the rock like Moses of old, but by modern methods, within reach of the thirst suffering multitudes of Jerusalem. Volumes might be written about this good man's deeds, but I leave further description to the orator of the evening, Mr. D. Solis Cohen, and to the reverend gentlemen and others who are to address you.

A patriot Jew and proud of his ancient race, Italy claims Sir Moses Montefiore by his birth and Great Britain by his citizenship and long residence.

Kings and princes have delighted to do him honor, and when the white hairs of this beloved centenarian are laid to rest not only will he be mourned by his own immediate friends but by the whole civilized world.

THE PRINCIPAL ORATION.

Mr. D. Solis Cohen, who was the principal orator of the evening, spoke as follows:

We join this evening in grateful tribute to the nobility of a life unusually prolonged, and devoted through all its years to the consistent and intelligent performance of good deeds. The heavens, in all their wide extent, dome the universal temple in which we meet with tens of thousands, our hearts beating in unison with a grandly tender and courageous heart whose every throb has been for human happiness and human right. The sublimity of his spontaneous recognition of the purest phase of human development—an earnest faith in the brotherhood of mankind—is so comprehensive an eulogy that words can add naught to its grandeur.

The liberator who has inspired the souls of his countrymen with the ardent fires of exalted patriotism, the leader who has braved the perils of unequal contest beneath his native flag, the statesman whose genius has entwined his life with his country's glory, are figures which have illumined the records and commanded the admiration of all nations, of the present and the past. Rare, however, are the annals graced by one whose patriotism has embraced every afflicted land, whose valor has espoused the battles of the weak beneath every signal of distress, and whose genius has been the servant, not only of his own state, but of the suffering world. Such is the splendor attaching to the name of Sir Moses Montefiore, who to-day completed the one hundredth year of his life, amidst the congratulations of all admirers of sterling virtue.

An English poet and philosopher has said, "It matters not how long we live—but how." The prescribed limits of this address preclude the attempt to follow the long years of Sir Moses Montefiore's services in the cause of humanity. We may trace, however, the traits of character which made his achievements possible, and which were as requisite in his early labors as in the accomplishments of his later years—conviction, courage, perseverance, hope.

Born of the scattered nation, he accepted as his heritage all its history—its glory and its woes. The tragic pages kindled in his heart a poetic faith never to be extinguished, a conviction of the coming of a last act, to regenerate, to brighten and to restore. He inscribed upon his coat of arms the word "Jerusalem," and from the threshold of his manhood the holy city became the object of his study and solicitude. The wrongs inflicted for centuries upon his people quickened his sympathies with the oppressed of every creed. In each appeal for succor, he heard the echo of his fathers' cries, and every groan wrung by tyranny from a victim's soul, sounded in his ears, as a voice from the grave of his martyred brethren. It seemed to him, as to all lofty minds, that in this great universe, canopied by the same heavens, brightened by the same sun, fertilized from the same generous source, there should be some bond of kindness and interdependence among its creatures. Imbued by nature and early training with these benign principles, strengthening with his growth through all experience,—he stands himself the child of a common Father. While revering and conscientiously observing the precepts of the ancient faith, he recognizes as a fundamental element of the brotherhood a [illegible] right of religious thought and action. To him the spire of the church, the dome of the mosque and the tablets of the synagogue, all pointed upward.

His courage was founded on this conviction and the religious fervor of the Maccabees. Growing to manhood in an atmosphere of comparative ostracism, social and political, he became a leader among those and the nobility, brightness and purity of whose lives, succeeded in dispelling the clouds of intolerance which dimmed the luster of their country's laws. The struggling rays of their rising sun carried the genial warmth of liberality and justice, a harbinger to all dwellers, of their triumph of religious freedom. His courage was that magnificent confidence in right, which stripped, reverently but resolutely, from king, emperor, sultan and czar, the obstructive glamor of [illegible] with dignity, leaving them men, with minds open to reason and hearts of human mould. It was supported by a physical intensity which readily answered personal needs, comfort and consolation, at the call of action, which carried him when 80 years of age, with all the vigor of a youthful spirit, through the infested interior of Morocco, among the murderous hordes of Moors and Arabs, making treaties of kindness even with those lawless men, which led him to Jerusalem in his ninetieth year, his seventh journey hither on mercy's errand. His courageous nature was associated with a persevering spirit of equal dignity. The span of his life embraces the history of three generations. Their perilous crises were [illegible] when he entered upon his career of usefulness. He was tried in humanity's service before a white man's home was reared within our state, when Hood looked down on Oregon's majestic river flowing to the sea, in silence broken only by the rippling of its waves. How then can we conceive the trials and disappointments which must have confronted him through the vanished cycles. Yet time has traced the [illegible] marks of an hundred years, has called the roll of nations and listened vainly for the response of dynasties which have passed away, but has not buried one of his hero aspirations. His spirit of perseverance has reanimated every failing cause and bad it live again, while hope has made each defeat but victory deferred. Yes the hope which illumined the home of religious faith, the song in the heart of Sarah in the tent, the comfort in the heart of Hagar in the wilderness, the ladder in Jacob's vision, the pillar of fire guiding the weary footsteps of Moses, the hope which breathes its vivifying power through all the pages of our varied history, did relieve the bitterness of Jeremiah's dirge, soften the denunciations of Ezekiel and Isaiah, the beacon light of the future, illumines his life, like the motto of the Montefiore shield, "Jerusalem."

The high impulses of the character thus formed were strengthened and nourished by the companionship of his life. Sir Moses was among those fortunate men, who secure, not only what law and scripture recognize as a wife, but what God and nature intended—a comrade, a friend, an *alter ego*. For fifty years Judith Montefiore trod by her husband's side the path of lofty purpose, sharing his labors, furthering his works. She accompanied him upon all his journeys made during her life, doubling the joy of giving with the fragrance of her sympathetic soul. It is woman's virtuous [illegible] the world's last thought, it is woman's gentle hand can guide the world's best action. She sleeps now within the white cliffs of England, face the sea, leaving as a memory but sweetness, which makes life poetry—the prayer from many a [illegible], the blessing of many a dying voice. Model to the daughters of her race, she exercised that grandest of woman's rights—to fix her empire in the human heart and reign its guardian angel.

Let us roll back the curtain of the past and glance briefly at three of the many notable events in these beautiful lives, as best illustrating the scope of their charity, and [illegible] the other curtain, which His hand alone can move, to learn the purpose as pure and sublime, to meet whatever evil the future days may hold.

The orient land of sunrise. The land which has witnessed the rising of many suns of human thought, of revelation, of science, of worldly passion and desire. Their varied rays form a band of light connecting the memories of the past with the progress of the present, making the horizon of the Mediterranean a [illegible] of [illegible] and interest. Vast have been the changes in this century, [illegible] in the [illegible] of the world from the tomb of [illegible] corruption and decay from the grace of spirituality to the depths of mental degradation. Behold it as the veil discovers the scenes of fifty years ago, with nature's forces turned against it. Earthquakes are rending its cities and villages, striking the life of the land; [illegible] with the cry of terror, [illegible] against fate. The [illegible] with plague and pestilence throughout the [illegible], and famine [illegible] reached its climax. Sir Moses and his faithful wife, with practical benevolence which became effective [illegible], the dangers and its terrors of the time. They carried to the low huts the cup of comfort, to place it on the parched lips [illegible] travel in that day, and disease [illegible] of lightning [illegible] of storm. [illegible] of danger, disregarding death they passed forward with words of consolation for the mourner, care for the sufferer, food for the hungry. Is it difficult to believe that all hearts, when naturally neared, do recognize the common source of good, which Jews and Christians, Druses and Mohammedans alike, hailed them as heaven-sent messengers?

Here years later, Sir Moses is again on Syrian soil. His people, as in the days of the inquisition, are victims of the thumbscrew and rack of [illegible] people, [illegible] the blood of which fanaticism [illegible] from your veins. With pretext and without, the strong have placed their heel upon your neck and made you the sport of ignorant brutality. Sinister motive has thrown the blind [illegible] about its [illegible] and [illegible] at you till all the beasts have crushed and snarled. No age, no century, no generation since your wanderings began, has reached universally that plane of intelligent justice and historical knowledge which brings to scorn the falsehood of tradition and the curtain of transmitted prejudice. But a few months have passed since in a Hungarian village, a similar instance occurred to that which led to far more serious results and took Sir Moses to Damascus in 1840. With proven motives of pillage and gratification of hate, the Jews of that city were accused of having murdered two followers of another faith, for the purpose of using their blood in the food of the Passover festival. Even were the Jews a race capable of this ghoulish action, a supposition which the history of the world confutes, they were at least faithful in their time and clime to their religious dietary laws. These laws prohibit the use of blood, even of the food animals. This mattered not, however, the cry was passed from ready lip to lip, and all that cruelty could inflict was visited upon the helpless [illegible] people. Their dwellings were sacked and burned. Infants were martyred in barbarous sport. The hoary headed father was tortured in the presence of his sons. Mothers prayed that their daughters might die quickly and escape from evil worse than death, and daughters rejoiced when the last expiring sigh announced the ending of their mothers' woes. Sir Moses Montefiore, his fearless wife by his side, started for the scene of terror. Cremieux, the patriot of France, faithful to his race as to the country of his birth, accompanied them. But history draws here a contrast which demands from all succeeding ages our people's acknowledgement of their debt of gratitude to Great Britain. While her people, and her government, supported Sir Moses to the fullest extent of their generous sympathy and influence, France stood cold, silent and repelling, placing a national policy superior to universal justice.

The advocates appeared before the pasha of Egypt and pleaded before the sultan of Turkey. The groundless character of the accusations were amply established, their spurious nature exposed and the innocence of the sufferers declared by both these rulers. But Sir Moses did not rest here. He procured for his people privileges they had not before enjoyed, and equal rights with all the subjects beneath the sultan's sway. In this great cause he expended of his private means a sum exceeding twelve thousand dollars, [illegible] enough, however, to represent the blessings which grateful hearts, released from dread and death, called down upon his name.

One scene more. The great empire of the north—the land which has sown the wind, and which shall reap a whirlwind that will fill the world with awe—most cruel of all lands, which with the assumption of unbounded power yet quakes at its own shadow; a land where patriotism finds no root, and the green leaves of national hope and glory are blighted by the despotic breath of freezing selfishness; where all tears are tears of blood, and ignorance is a wolfish terror which preys upon itself unheeded. Sir Moses stands before Nicholas the autocrat of all the Russias, the potentate in whose hands the lives of millions are but as ciphers in the sum of existence. The earnest champion voices the protest of his people against the imperial orders, which [illegible] them from their homes, deprive them of the means of livelihood, and place them at the mercy of those rapacious servants of the law. The mighty emperor, who lives in history as the modern tyrant, was charmed with his personal presence, and listened kindly to the eloquent pleader. The rights and wrongs of the question were frankly and carefully discussed. The [illegible] were suspended, then repealed, and the crises which have since befallen cannot be traced to the imperial [illegible], but to the mutterings of a storm which has been gathering strength for ages.

These three services, [illegible] for the publicity which attended them, are but [illegible] within the great volume of a life of charity [illegible] to race, nation or people, as broad as the possibilities of human thought, as deep as the [illegible] of the human heart. His every act has taught the lessons of the power to bless ourselves in blessing others, which is given in some degree to every heart, hand and mind. Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, colleges and happy homes are among the flowers which have sprung up about his pathway. His kindness daily smooths the pillow beneath the suffering head, soothing the double pain of poverty and sickness. His generosity enriches the minds of the young, thus rearing temples more enduring than ones of marble.

His allegiance to his state has been as marked as his loyalty to the interests of mankind. He has been the friend of his queen from her earliest childhood, her staunch adherent from the day she stepped upon the throne. His public life, in the various positions of civic dignity and honor he has occupied, demonstrates that men can be true citizens of their state, faithful to its trusts, earnest in its cause, jealous of its honor, and yet not forget their race, nor the lineage with which their destiny is entwined.

His culture, his graces and attractive personal presence captivated all with whom he came in contact. When the pasha of Egypt sent his son to London it was to the care of Sir Moses. Two czars of Russia have regarded him as a trusted friend, the Turkish sultan rendered him royal honors. Louis Napoleon, [illegible] and Charles of Roumania are among those who listened with respect and admiration to this champion of the rights of man. But one among the many to whom he applied for audience refused him—Pope Pius IX. Yet barely three years after the doors of the vatican were closed against him he practiced that moral precept which so many simply [illegible]. When the Maronites, or Roman Catholics, of Syria were threatened with extermination by the Druses, he was the first to awaken those around him to the need of action. Through means he instituted the disturbances were checked. A portion of the fund gathered to relieve the [illegible] is still held for the next occasion which shall demand its aid.

And now, after the active labors of an hundred years, he calmly awaits the summons to a life of rest which knows no end. [illegible] between the finite and the eternal but finds its centre with a world of thought and memory. The mind turns backward, retracing the years which the body can never know again. Happy are they who can find in memory the blessings of a past like his, a foretaste of heaven's peace. His early years carry to us, with the lesson in golden letters, a lesson of parental veneration and respect for the wisdom of the past, which should put to shame the spirit of ignorant ridicule so prevalent among our boys and girls. No noble structure of manhood or womanhood can be reared upon foundations of drifting sand. The waves of time and all experience come surely to sweep them out the great ocean of oblivion.

What more beautiful type can we find of the fragrant life passing in review before him than that supplied by his own name—*Montefiore*—surely to us a mountain in strength of purpose and height of aspiration, compared with the world's [illegible] dwarfed in selfishness. A mountain clad in living verdure, flowers of sympathy, love and faith, which bloom for all. Night comes, but as its shadows fall darkly upon earth, the crimson rays of departing day rest lovingly upon the mountain top, wrapping it in a royal mantle, typical of a life crowned with glory. The gentle moonbeams follow, peaceful, waiting for the rising of the refulgent sun of immortality. May its brightness bring to him the prophetic vision of the fulfillment of his hopes, and his trusts well placed in a regenerated, brightened and restored Jerusalem.

REV. T. L. ELIOT'S REMARKS.

Addressing the chairman and the audience, Mr. Eliot [illegible] upon such an occasion, and before the [illegible] of the [illegible] with whom [illegible] [illegible] Montefiore [illegible]

[illegible] ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: This must be a day of supreme enjoyment to the distinguished man whom we have assembled to honor. As [illegible] upon him, we may imagine his surprise when he receives our reverent greeting by a dispatch across this continent and under the sea.

We salute him from a portion of the Pacific coast unknown to white men at the date of his birth, and now displaying the arts and the culture, the enterprise and the intelligence which make us one with the civilization of the nineteenth century.

We might ask what makes us one in the spirit of this occasion? We are offering a spontaneous tribute to exalted goodness, which sheds lustre upon our race. For the benefactor of mankind is a citizen of the world. We read the record of his benevolent deeds and seldom pause to consider what country gave him birth, what race claims the honor of his parentage. His services in behalf of suffering humanity are not unacknowledged with sympathetic glow by generous people of every land. The multitude who appreciate an unselfish career, though they lack the self-denial to follow it, express their sincere admiration and even sordid avarice experiences a spasm of goodness at the sight, which is like a glimpse of a new heaven and a new earth. The great dramatist says "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and this kinship of the race is never felt so truly as when the hands of one nation are stretched out to alleviate the misfortunes of another.

It is well for the world that this is so. It is well for mankind that there are ties that link the whole race together in one brotherhood—ties that are responsive like the chords of a grand organ struck by a master hand, that vibrates around the world making melody in all hearts "for there is no speech or language where their voice is not heard."

But this occasion brings before us a distinct personality. We have been speaking of philanthropy in general terms; now we turn again to one who illustrates our subject, and we are curious to know whence he came, and what influences moulded his character. He belongs to the irrepressible race that has taken the world captive. For in what place that is worth living in will not be found the descendants of the monumental man who flourished thirty-nine centuries ago upon the plains of Syria, and who is distinguished above all other men as being called "the friend of God"?

In discoursing upon the law of heredity, Emerson remarks: "No person can get away from his ancestors," which is true in the sense that he receives faculties and instincts which are as peculiar as the form and features of his physical person, and these are characteristics which are permanent and indestructible.

Those legal gentlemen here will tell you that the laws and customs which Abraham and his descendants introduced into the world have never been surpassed in justice and equity between man and man, regardless of rank or station; and that the regulations which guarded the weak and helpless against oppression, protected the widow and the fatherless in their rights and stretched out the hand of welcome to the stranger, were all unknown for many centuries among surrounding nations, save only as the Israelites had imbued their neighbors with the ameliorating influences of their own laws. And those influences have never ceased. They have in some degree pervaded the legislation of modern times, though they never yet have reached the level of the equity and generosity of the Mosaic institutes.

What this race would have become, ushered into the world as it was by the fiat of divinity, can only be conjectured by what it has done under the most unfavorable circumstances. That they have survived the most inhuman persecutions and barbarities practiced upon them through long ages, speaks a vitality that is inextinguishable and an energy that is superhuman. [illegible] have ever steadily [illegible] that others have [illegible]. And here [illegible] before us an illustrious example of personal devotion to the relief of suffering and the amelioration of the depressed that justly claims our highest admiration and applause.

I shall [illegible] mention of Sir Moses [illegible] his life. The [illegible] to which you have just listened [illegible] is made of [illegible] superfluous. I ask the privilege of turning your reflection to practical account.

If the venerable philanthropist could respond to our greetings I imagine he would say: "You will best honor me by uniting Jew and Gentile in a work of permanent benevolence."

There is just such an enterprise of beneficence and mercy pleading for our support, in which some of the daughters of Israel are enlisted. Little children are turned upon the streets by poverty, or neglected by overworked parents, or by criminal abuse. Other little children are learning evil ways, which will never be corrected in the public schools when they are allowed to enter them. Many others here are whose parents would delight to commit to such training as their tender minds are capable of receiving. All these might be saved from the evils of ignorance and the danger of becoming outcasts. Let us signalize the day by establishing in Portland the free kindergarten.

MR. FERNSTEIN'S REMARKS.

In presenting the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the audience, Mr. Alex. Fernstein said:

I suppose I can truly say that the annals of history cannot afford another example of such a celebration. A nation does [illegible] honor her military heroes, her statesmen and her men of letters, but it has been reserved for all nations to do homage to this [illegible] who has won renown in struggle for universal brotherhood. True he is the hero of an hundred battles. But he fought not with the sword. His conquests reckon not with the blood of the slain. His victories count not the destruction but the preservation of human life. His arms were mercy and good will, and with these weapons he overcame injustice and intolerance. His triumphs raised the downtrodden, peace and plenty followed in his footsteps, and to-day, completing his hundredth birthday, his name has become a synonym for benevolence. His glory will be everlasting, because he has entered the temple of fame through the portals of charity.

What pride and satisfaction must he draw from the consciousness that, while his merits claim the attention of the world, it is at the same time propagating his virtues, and that in addition to the many he has benefited in his life, future ages will receive the benefit of his example [illegible] and multiply his noble deeds of charity. Verily he has his reward.

Now far advanced in the winter of life, surrounded by the love and gratitude of all mankind, encircled by the memories of the past, comforted by the glad tidings of thankfulness from those whose lives he has made happy, and soothed by the hope of a blissful hereafter. It is a blessing to all the world that he has been spared to reach this great old age that he might himself behold the seeds of goodness that he has planted blossom and ripen, and that he has himself been permitted to enjoy the fruits thereof. Of such a life, such as Sir Moses Montefiore now enjoys, the poet must have dreamed when he said:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

CELEBRATION NOTES.

The resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, have been engrossed and arranged in the shape of a miniature Sefer Torah or Hebrew scroll of laws. It is a perfect facsimile, even to manner of writing and arrangement of columns. A satin silver fringed cover, made in exact conformity to all customary requirements, accompanies the scroll and the whole is contained in a handsome Russia case which is appropriately inscribed: "To Sir Moses Montefiore, from the Montefiore Centenary Committee of Portland, Oregon." The resolutions are written on a parchment five and a half inches wide, rolled on two handsomely carved ivory rollers, measuring in extreme length twelve inches. The idea is quite an original one, and belongs to Mr. [illegible], under whose supervision the work was done. The souvenir is on exhibition for to-day only in Hendrickson & Green's show window, and will be forwarded to Sir Moses Montefiore to-morrow.

The following cablegram was sent by the committee to the venerable man on Sunday morning: "Happiness to mankind, your motto. [illegible] our wish." (Signed)

MONTEFIORE CENTENARY COM.,
Portland, Oregon.

Extinct New Jersey Volcano.

[illegible]

The Orange mountains have always been called a striking feature of eastern New Jersey. But for this fine range [illegible] the geographers of Essex county might be excused for having, with the contemporaries of Columbus, [illegible] that the earth is flat. The Orange [illegible] the Jersey man's picnic grounds, the locality [illegible] mysteries. [illegible] the supposed winter resort of the sea serpent [illegible] should [illegible] the Appalachian [illegible]. [illegible] cross? [illegible] visitors duly [illegible] interesting spot. The [illegible] of the [illegible] State Geologist [illegible]. The [illegible] structure of that part of the Blue Ridge [illegible] what is commonly called [illegible], and if it was not for the [illegible] of Prof. Cook, who [illegible] distinguished reputation in this department of science, the report would not [illegible] readily believed. [illegible] The New England society, comprising many of the foremost citizens of Orange, are arranging to [illegible] possession of the property on which this wonder is situated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be entertained in December by Lord and Lady Dudley at Witley court, in Worcestershire. Witley cost Lord Dudley $4,500,000, but has been a most deserted for a long time. There has not been a party here for five years, and the Dudleys have not spent a week there in that time.

In the tropical oratory of one of the Irish recruits to the republican party, Cleveland is styled "the stupid witlessness of an accident drawn from obscurity by party disaffection." This effusion figure of speech cannot be improved. The records of native Irish wit and eloquence contain nothing better.

It is stated that the loss of sheep killed by coyotes amounts to more than all the money paid out for bounties in eastern Oregon.

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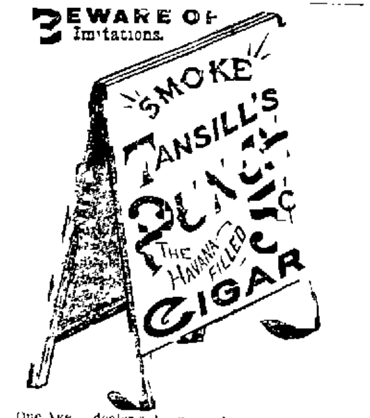

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The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1884

THE LONG CONFLICT

In the present political contest, as heretofore during the long period of twenty-five years, the dispute on one side is the solid south and upon the other side the protest against it.

Men now well advanced in life, when their first observation of political affairs began, saw the south already solidified as a political force. It exists as that same solidified political force to this day. What has happened to the country from this solidification is matter of history. If there ever was a necessity of opposing the solid south, the same necessity still exists. If there ever was an objection to the ascendancy of the solid south in the government, the objection is still as valid and as urgent as at any former time.

If there ought now to be no resistance to or dissatisfaction with the solid south as a political fact, it follows that there never should have been, and consequently the stand that was taken years ago against the solid south was unjustifiable, and the whole career of the republican party has been a mistake and a wrong. Nay more, they were correct who denounced the republican party in its inception and throughout its career as a crime against the country.

But if, on the other hand, protest and resistance against the solid south have been the means of protecting and preserving the country, then it is still a duty to protest and resist. If this be not still the proper mission of the republican party then it never had a proper mission. The democratic party, since the day it placed its dependence in the solid south, has never yet succeeded in winning a presidential election. It never ought to win one so long as the solid south is its main stay.

Until the solid south dissolves this is to be the main feature of our political contests. The solid south is sectional; it is unrepublican; it has been the source of all the conflicts of the last thirty years, including the civil war. The republican party sprang into life as a protest against the solid south. It must exist to continue that protest till the occasion for it is no more.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE

The supreme court of the state of New York has decided that the law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses is unconstitutional, upon the ground that when a man hires a tenement he has a right to carry on any legitimate business in it. But the court goes beyond the legal question involved in the case and makes the remarkable statement that "a careful study of the act has satisfied us that its aim was not to improve the public health, as declared in the bill, but for the purpose of preventing successful competition injurious to other modes of manufacturing the same article. We think we find abundant evidence of this object in the face of the act." This is a most extraordinary charge. It is outside the case and it impugns the motives of the legislators. It is an indictment which, if true, would afford ground for the impeachment of those who voted for the bill. If the charge is true the general assembly was, so far as it supported the bill, wholly corrupt; if not the court has been led to make allegations not only unqualified but as wrong as the alleged purpose of the legislature.

The fact doubtless is that the legislature was deceived respecting the true intent of the bill. On its face it appeared to be in the interest of the health of the occupants of tenement houses and the general public, and the error of the legislature consisted in passing a special act under the form of general legislation upon general principles. The law precluded the carrying on of a legitimate business however it might be conducted. The true rule is, that any business must be so carried on as not to create a nuisance or endanger the public health. These sweeping general statutes to meet particular cases are likely to be inimical to rights which are universal, and to destroy which would work wrong [illegible] such rights. The right way would have been to confine the law to the precise case, and so regulate the business that it would not be injurious to the public health. If the legislature had been particular to adhere to this rule, they would not have been made to serve the purposes of monopolists who sought to control the price of the manufacture of cigars, as the court alleges. By violating common law principle in the passage of a general law, they fell not only into error but subjected themselves to a very grave imputation.

DEMI-DEMOCRATS

Mr H. I. Nelson, the clerk of the speaker of congress and Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, predicted the result in Ohio and declared it would be due wholly to a failure to take an advanced stand in favor of tariff reform. He pictured the majority of the democrats in that state, ostrich-like, sticking their heads in the sand and either trying to avoid discussing the subject or telling the people that the true democrats are good protectionists. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* also laments the fact that the Ohio democrats did not take a more decided stand for revenue reform and sharply says that there is not room enough in this country at present for two republican parties. And the New York *Sun*, which has an epigrammatic way of putting things, says that "Governor Cleveland is a demi-democrat nominated at the request of the demi-republicans. If the democratic party is defeated again, it will be because it has not inspired the people with a feeling of confidence that its policy will be in reality democratic. The preponderance of its power is in the southern states where the ruling element is aristocratic and does not propose to allow the people any share in the administration of the government or in the choice of its officers. In many portions of the north the party is no more than demi-democratic. Many of its leaders only desire success in order that they may enjoy the friendship of capitalists, and opportunities of personal emolument and power. In other words the party lacks unselfish leaders, and so long as it remains in this incongruous condition it will be as difficult for it to administer the government satisfactorily to the people as it is difficult, if not impossible, for it to obtain its control. The party has been trailing behind the republican party ever since the war closed, but imitating the worst faults of the republicans usually, instead of adopting the best features of their opponents policy. It is not wonderful that many democrats should be disgusted with their party.

It is admitted by the Springfield *Republican*, now an earnest democratic organ, that democratic prospects in Indiana and New Jersey are not so good as they might be. It finds that in Indiana McDonald and English and their respective friends are giving but a cold support to the ticket, and that the republicans have an advantage over the democrats in their candidate for governor, while in New Jersey the republican preliminary work has been far more thorough and able than ever before, and the democrats are in the frigid state of a faction quarrel. The conclusion of the *Republican* is that these states are "not fields of ease" for the democrats, and "if Blaine is to be defeated by them, there must be more energy and purpose displayed than there are at present."

The democratic majority in West Virginia is under 5000, a republican gain of over 8000. The largest gains were made in the counties where confederate soldiers are most numerous. The result is full of encouragement for the future, but it does not hold out hope that the state will go for the republicans next week. They have not claimed it as a democratic defeat because the majority was reduced. In other words they have not misrepresented the election in West Virginia as the democrats have done that in Ohio.

Now it is said that Conkling is going to announce himself for Cleveland. Every week since the campaign opened this statement has been made, but Conkling is not "out for Cleveland" yet. Probably, however, he will come out now. It is the natural thing for him to do. The affair at Canonchet sufficiently explains it. Cleveland, Beecher, Conkling. The old maxim of lubricity once more.

PROHIBITION IN A NATIONAL ELECTION.

[illegible] there are [illegible] who [illegible] it exists in this state no more than [illegible]. It believes that they are [illegible]. Most of them are [illegible] to [illegible] a judgment, and do not [illegible] in the absence of its necessary [illegible]. And for the reason that they clearly see that no result, except possibly that of rendering aid to the liquor traffic, can be expected from casting a prohibition vote in a national contest they are not going to vote for St. John. We speak of the mass. A few undoubtedly will take the opposite course, yet we believe if they would give the subject due consideration they would change their purpose and take another line of action. Herewith we present a number of extracts from letters that have been written and addresses that have been made on this subject by persons whose prominence as advocates of temperance is everywhere recognized. Mrs J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, known as one of the foremost workers in the cause of prohibition and a prominent officer in the national W. C. T. U., writes:

It is my sincere conviction, strengthened by a personal knowledge of the work of the country over, that the overthrow of the liquor traffic will be soonest accomplished if our organizations withhold party effort and give themselves wholly to the regular lines of temperance work which have been developed by God's providence during the ten years since the crusade.

Further than this, I do not believe the demand for national constitutional prohibition is the "best endorsement of prohibition principle." The prohibition of the liquor traffic is not, by either the letter or the spirit of the constitution, the subject of national legislation. Peaceable revolution, according to constitutional methods, must come by state legislation. So this, just as prohibition cannot be carried in a state till a considerable number of voters in the state are themselves prohibitionists, so national prohibition cannot be a practical issue until a considerable number of states are prohibition states. When three quarters of the states agree, the constitution of the United States may be amended and national prohibition be the rule of the land.

In urging that prohibition of the liquor traffic cannot be subject to national legislation, Mrs Foster makes the point that was pressed the other day by THE OREGONIAN upon the attention of Rev. Dr. Eliot of Portland. Again, because the judgment or instinct, if any one prefers the term—of women upon some of the issues involved is especially valuable and ought to be powerfully influential, we quote from a letter by Mrs Mary A. Livermore:

Either James G. Blaine or Gov. Cleveland will be elected to the presidency. There is no charge to Gov. St. John immaculate as he is in all respects. Were an habitual drunkard nominated for the presidency, women would work to prevent his election by all fair and honest means. The elevation to the chief magistracy of an unchaste man would be an equal calamity. Shall not all women exert their influence to hinder so unfortunate a consummation? And the surest way to do this is to "stand by the republican party." Its candidates for president and vice president are able men, whose long years of public service have entitled them to the recognition they have received. They are neither drunkards nor libertines, and their relations with women are so noble that they will be accompanied to the national capital by wives and women friends of rare intelligence, high culture and unquestioned moral worth.

It is significant that democratic papers all over the country are urging prohibitionists to "stand by their principles" and vote for St. John. Even more urgent with their advice to the same purpose are the so-called independent journals which have staked their all upon the effort to beat Blaine. Not one of those journals which now encourage prohibitionists to this action will support prohibition when an actual campaign for it begins. Mr J. B. Grinnell, a noted prohibitionist of Iowa, sees all this, and when asked if he could head the St. John electoral ticket in that state and next year be the candidate for governor, he replied:

My name was placed on the ticket without consulting me, but it cannot remain there with my consent. I am a temperance man and a prohibitionist, and I cannot consent to aid in any movement that I believe will injure the cause so [illegible] the home, and the prosperity of the state. While I am as ardently in favor of national temperance and prohibition as any who are now working so zealously for the St. John movement, yet I differ from them in judgment as to the right way to advise the interests of the cause.

And Mr W. M. Gilchrist, another Iowa prohibitionist, whose name was placed upon the St. John electoral ticket, writes:

There are no absolute rules of military warfare in capturing a fortress more than in moral conquests, but there is one that commends itself to even the novice in combat, viz: Never heed the counsel of your enemies. The party that places free whisky in its platform just as honestly tells us, vote for St. John and though you shout in the air you shall be as gods among mortals. No, sir!

Even in Oregon democratic journals have been advising and encouraging prohibitionists to vote for St. John. Why? Because they think it will help Cleveland. Will the Portland *Standard* and Albany *Democrat*, papers which have had honeyed words for the prohibitionists during this presidential conflict, stand up for prohibition when it comes to an issue in Oregon? Of course not. They will then take the side of the liquor traffic and denounce prohibitionists as fanatics and fools. Continuing our quotations we present an abstract from an address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur of New York City, one of the most forcible and consistent of temperance advocates. He puts the case thus:

To vote for a third party is virtually to throw the temperance vote for Cleveland and the democratic party—the party of free rum. One article in my political creed is to find out what the liquor men want you to do, and don't do it. Now they want me to vote for Cleveland, but if not for him, then for St. John. I shall do neither. I am informed on good authority that a liquor dealer of this city, a few days ago, gave $500 to help forward the St. John campaign. On general principles I always mean to oppose whatever the liquor interests favor.

Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., of Worcester, in a recent letter, after characterizing the democratic party in plain language, continues:

And over the broad land to-day with hardly a danger of using a misnomer, we may call it "the rum party."

In nine-tenths of our cities the right arm of its power is rum!

In nine-tenths of our cities it carries its every election to-day by hoisting the floodgates of free rum.

Nineteen-twentieths of all the rum-sellers in the land now regularly and loyally vote with the democratic party. I proceed with the arraignment no further. Now when one or the other of these two parties, as surely as the sun shall rise on the day of the election will place its candidate in the presidential chair for the next four years, can my thoughtful and patriotic citizen hesitate as to which party he directly or indirectly will give his vote?

Rev. Dr. Warren, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, writes:

A national prohibition party under present conditions is an absurdity, the result of the illogical reasoning of men whose good intentions and high character have not saved them from a serious mistake. I am astonished at the exhibition of frail human nature which I see in the venomous vituperation with which Mr Blaine is followed, and that so many good men have joined in it. I cannot think that Christian men are filled with malice, but if not, then it is evident that there should be salvation for the head as well as the heart.

At a meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Association of Troy, New York, held a few days since, Rev. Dr. Chesney closed a very earnest speech by saying:

I am a prohibitionist, but I am also a practical prohibitionist. Two years ago I voted for a prohibition governor, but I think making the question a national issue is a mistake that the American people cannot afford to make. The St. John men cannot hope to elect their candidate, therefore the practical question is: Shall we support an honest, upright candidate who is pledged to carry on the good work of the republican party, or, by voting for St. John, assist in electing a man whose party is antagonistic to the advancement of this country, and whose private life is such that men blush for his sins? The position of the prohibitionists reminds very me very much of a semi-humorous poem by J. Russell Lowell, about a lot of tadpoles in a frog pond. They wanted to become frogs at once, but could not devise a way to bring it about. Finally a boy visited the frog pond one day and dropped his jack knife. The tadpoles secured it and appointed a committee to cut off all their tails. The next day the frog pond was full of dead tadpoles.

It would seem that temperance men and women who are using their influence for St. John might well consider whether such a unanimity of opinion, among so many well known and able advocates of the cause they have at heart, is not worthy of their most serious and respectful attention. [illegible] and above all is the captain [illegible] that [illegible] can be elected in the [illegible] great [illegible]. [illegible] temperance men [illegible] make this mistake.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY

After the returns of the Ohio election were in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* published a most remarkable editorial upon them. The *Enquirer* is the ablest democratic paper west of New York, and is one of the very few leading journals of the country published in the interest of that party. No paper better understands the significance of the democratic defeat which the Cleveland "independent" organs have been most industriously trying to explain away. But the *Enquirer* does not believe in trying to fool its own leaders and party. Instead, it says:

No platitudinal excuse, no appeal for sympathy, and complaint against outrageous treatment, in short no "baby act," can soften the situation or palliate the effect of defeat. There is no substantial comfort for anybody in the proposition that one party had more money than the other, that anybody was intimidated or that either political party was outgeneraled and outnumbered. The matter for present consideration is the result, however it may have been accomplished.

And then brushing aside as utterly contemptible and of no effect whatever the slanders and calumnies heaped upon Blaine, the *Enquirer* says:

Whatever may have been the general democratic impression two weeks ago, it is apparent now that the victory of last Tuesday was in a great degree the sequence of the presence and magnificent generalship of both James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Mr Blaine has not lost those personal qualities which have attracted so many men to him in the past. He has unquestionably strengthened himself at every point he has visited. General Logan also, unquestionably, wielded a large influence. His presence stimulated memories of the days of '62, '63, '64 and '65. Among the men who followed him in battle the bitter feelings left by the civil conflict may have passed away, but soldiers even in their most forgiving spirit delight to honor a man of stalwart bravery and tangible accomplishments in war. General Logan's speeches added much to his effectiveness.

This, undoubtedly, is truth. Presented in such a way from such a source, it cannot reasonably be questioned. It is the testimony of a most vigorous and energetic opponent in a case that has gone against himself. It is chiefly the "independent" papers, now more partisan as assistant democratic organs than the regular democratic press itself, that most studiously misrepresent the political situation. They, too, are the papers which conveniently forget that until the recent election in Ohio the republicans never had to contend against the power and influence of a democratic state government, as well as organized whisky rings, in a presidential year.

An English clergyman has written a letter to the village school teacher saying that "all villagers desirous of coming to my house should approach it in a becoming manner, that is through the back way and the kitchen door." In his history of England Macaulay gives a vivid description of the social consideration given to the rural clergy who were chaplains in the houses of the nobility in the days of Charles the Second. A chaplain then was treated as the English rector treats the village schoolmaster. He ate with the servants and was deemed of no more social consequence than the keeper of the lord's stables. Dean Swift, a bright literary genius of the time of Queen Anne was a chaplain in the household of Sir William Temple, and his proud spirit was soured by his humiliating experience. That day is long past. Clergymen now command social respect in England, and not many of them are capable of treating a schoolmaster with contempt. The time is approaching when England will be still more democratic, like this country, where no decent man is sent to the back door who has legitimate business with a millionaire. Such insolence as the clergyman displays is hastening the coming of that time.

There is a howl in the "independent" press—now more devoted to Bourbonism than the democratic press itself—about "murders committed by deputy marshals in Ohio on election day." The fact is, the democratic managers deliberately chose Ohio as a promising field in which to employ vigorously the Mississippi plan. Ohio is under democratic control. Special policemen, democrats all, were sworn in by hundreds before election day. They were heavily armed. They were created simply to intimidate the republican voters. The republicans promptly replied to this ill-concealed menace by having a large number of deputy United States marshals appointed. They resolutely met force with force. Some men were killed on election day, but the freedom of the ballot was preserved in Ohio, and democrats taught that intimidation at elections isn't healthy business in a northern state. They had oppressed and driven their opponents from the polls in the south for so many years that they thought the same political methods would succeed in the north. Result, democratic funerals, substituted for the long continued monotony of republican funerals on such occasions.

President Angell, of the Michigan state university, and formerly minister plenipotentiary to conduct an important treaty with China, has given expression to views unfavorable to the prospect of China being able to maintain a serious resistance against French or Russian invasion. He believes that the French can do pretty much what they please on the coast, and that the route for an invading army by way of Siberia does not present any remarkable difficulties. The Chinese would make a brave fight, as long as they were led by foreign generals or had breastworks or forts for strongholds, but they are not equipped in a suitable way to meet European troops in the field. His opinion of the situation is summed up in the sentence that in case of regular war he feels no hesitation in saying that he expects the French will be entirely successful."

One great evil consequence of making any act a crime or misdemeanor, by legislation which the average sense of the community does not recognize as a crime, is the increase of perjury. This is especially the case in the trial of persons for the unlawful sale of liquor under prohibitory laws. There is no more dangerous crime than perjury. It paralyzes justice and nerves the arm of the lawbreaker. It is evident from the records of our courts that it is increasing, and as a consequence neither liberty nor property is safe against false swearing. Even the hired perjurer is no unknown in our courts if appearances are any indication, and immunity encourages the infamous traffic in falsehood. The consignment of a few convicted perjurers to the penitentiary would have a healthy influence on the atmosphere of our courts.

In New York the democratic organs are basing their chief hopes of success on the candidacy of St. John. The *World* says his vote in the state will reach 40,000, and it may reach 60,000, nearly all of which will be drawn from the republicans. And the *World* and its fellow-democratic organs are encouraging the prohibitionists, telling them how important their principles are, and how necessary it is to stand by them. This most transparent dishonesty is driving the prohibitionists back into their former party relations. They know that these organs of the democratic party, which prohibition is presented as an issue and a fight is to be made for it, will be its most venomous opponents.

It is probable that Justice Bradley will retire from the supreme court bench and be succeeded by Secretary Gresham, before the close of the present administration. Justice Bradley is seventy years old, and can therefore voluntarily retire on full pay. If Mr Blaine should be defeated it would be deemed highly important that Bradley's successor should be appointed by President Arthur, and it is no secret that he would be glad to place Gresham on the bench.

Beecher is supporting Cleveland in his best "paroxysmal" manner. He is speaking for him every day in the week, and praying for him on Sundays. But are the speeches and prayers of Brother Beecher the kind that will do Oscar Folsom's papa any real good?

NEW RAILROAD MILEAGE

[illegible] the [illegible] that the [illegible] shows that [illegible] miles [illegible] the present [illegible] 3311 miles [illegible]. [illegible] last year [illegible] miles were built, [illegible] the immense [illegible] of 11 miles [illegible]. [illegible] the condition of the money market have checked the building of those lines. The 333 miles gained have been pretty well distributed over the country, only five states or two territories showing no gain at all. Colorado is reported as building five miles.

The greatest gain is in the southern states which were neglected during the boom. They have increased their total mileage 2 per cent. Next come the Pacific states, with 2.6 per cent increase. The western states gained 1.7 per cent, the middle states 1.3 per cent and the New England states only .9 per cent. Minnesota built the most miles of road, but Mississippi had the greatest percentage of increase, which was 13.8 per cent. It is a large state with few roads, and a small amount of new mileage makes a large percentage of the total.

The total mileage of the country at the beginning of this year was 121,592. Of this the western states had the bulk, or 61,506 miles; the southern states had 18,846; the middle states, 18,508; the New England states, 6,231, and the Pacific states, 6,113 miles. The actual increase of mileage for the nine months just closed is a different thing from the percentage of increase, because each section, as just seen, had a very different total to begin the year with. This mileage is 57 miles in New England, 277 miles in the middle states, 791 miles in the southern states, 163 miles in the Pacific states and 1215 miles in the western states. Thus while the south ran more than double the percentage of the western states, they have not built much more than half as many miles.

During the coming year the south will probably show a still greater gain in mileage simply because she is the only portion of the country badly in need of additional roads. The recent years of prosperity have expended most of their energies in excessive railroad building in the west. Now the time has come for the south to have her inning. Southern railroads did not pay like western roads and have not been considered attractive investments. But so many roads have been constructed in the west to divide the business, that capital is turning its attention to an increasing extent to the south. The cotton crop there has been large for several years, though cotton is low, like everything else, but the decline has not been so great as in wheat.

One of the most interesting things about the West Virginia election is the decision on the constitutional amendment changing the time of election to November. On the general merits of the question, it would be a saving of time and money, and also of much wickedness, to have all the state and national elections held simultaneously. The legislature of this state should at the next session take the necessary action toward changing the time of the state election from June to November.

The qualifications of voters in a presidential election in Oregon are the same as those required of voters at a general election. The voter must be 21 years of age, and must have resided six months in the state next preceding the election. If of foreign birth he must have declared his intention to become a citizen one year before the election. If the voter is in his own county he should vote in the precinct in which he resides, but if not in his own county he may vote at any polling place in the state.

In Ohio the republicans elected fifteen out of the twenty-one circuit judges. The gerrymander did not reach them.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

MARYLAND.

[illegible] Volume [illegible] of American Commonwealths [illegible] by William Hand Browne [illegible] Johns Hopkins University. With [illegible] 16mo, gilt top [illegible]

[illegible] growth of Maryland [illegible] Virginia [illegible]

TWO COMPTON BOYS.

[illegible]

ESOTERIC BUDDHISM.

[illegible]

Forsale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

E. R. BEHLOW,

IMPORTER OF SKINS

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Fancy Furs!

KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF

CLOAKS,

SACKS,

DOLMANS,

MUFFS,

CUFFS,

ETC.,

And everything in their line, of First-class Quality.

At Reasonable Prices.

29 Washington St., between First and Second.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible] instructed to dispose of by auction at the Residence No 111 I st, between Fifth and Sixth

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884,

AT 10 A. M.,

The Entire Furniture of Residence,

COMPRISING

[illegible]

ALSO

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

Lying-in Hospital.

No 382 First street corner Montgomery.

[illegible] MRS. D. B. NEWMAN [illegible] room for ladies who wish to be confined and [illegible] All kinds of chronic cases of female [illegible] and prevention [illegible] successfully treated at reasonable prices. Consultation free.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN BARLOW & CO. All orders promptly filled. Factory [illegible] ler's Saw Mill. Office, room 11, First National building.

MEETING NOTICES

Olympic Club. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED

In this city Oct 27, Sarah [illegible] aged [illegible] years [illegible]

In East Portland, [illegible] and Flora [illegible] aged [illegible] years [illegible] days.

Funeral from residence [illegible] East Portland Oct 28 at 1 P M. Friends of the family invited.

In Portland Oct 26, Mary Dolan [illegible] Dolan aged 48 years.

[illegible] will take place [illegible] corner Fourth [illegible] Clay [illegible]

At Curtinsville, Clackamas county, Or, [illegible] F. Wallenstein, a native of Germany, aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 10 days. Oregon City [illegible] please copy.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stonet [illegible] Yamhill [illegible] 1st and 3d.

NOVEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 8 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

One case of [illegible] flannels [illegible] received at [illegible] Third and Alder.

Special prices to milliners and dressmakers in [illegible] LITT [illegible]

Dentistry as it should be conducted. Dr. E. O. Smith opposite the Occidental.

Wanted—A good competent girl. None other need apply. 298 Seventh st.

Fine juicy chops and steaks go to the Central Market Restaurant.

All varieties of fresh fish and game at the Central Market Restaurant.

Wanted—Lease of 20,000 [illegible] milch cows. Address M. S. C., care Oregonian.

For Rent—2 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping in private family. Apply at 196 [illegible] st, bet Fifth and Sixth.

Wanted—A first-class cook desires a situation in private family or boarding house. Address G B 12, Fourth st.

Lost—A [illegible] part of a syringe with screw at one end and a little cap at other end. Liberal reward paid at this office.

For Rent—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board. Knickerbocker House, [illegible] Washington.

For Rent—Cottage with [illegible] rooms and kitchen on Third st. Inquire at [illegible] and Water st.

Wanted—A middle aged man as collector; must have good city reference. Call before 9 A M, or at noon [illegible] A. VAN FUREN.

Bills collected [illegible] written up at a fair consideration by a well recommended gentleman. Address M. F., care Oregonian.

$250 in cash will purchase one of the most profitable businesses in Portland. By [illegible] DAVIS & CO, 29 Stark st.

German woman wants situation to do general housework. Apply at Woman's Agency, Pine st bet First and Fourth.

Wanted—By a lady of experience a position as [illegible] Call at or address No 10 [illegible]

Wanted—A good German girl for housework; must understand cooking. Apply bet. 5 and 11 A M at 294 Morrison st, cor Lownsdale.

Wanted—Set of books to keep by a thorough accountant; first-class references. Address A. T., care Oregonian.

$5 reward for the return to this office of an opal shirt stud lost [illegible] last Saturday night.

Furnished or unfurnished rooms, will use of bath, at [illegible] Taylor st, bet. Second and [illegible]

Removal notice. American laundry office has removed to No 10 [illegible] bet. First and Front. E. F. LONG & CO, Proprietors.

In view of a contemplated change in business we offer our stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, plated ware, etc., at cost. Bargains for all. A. LOBE & CO, 160 First street.

Visiting cards—Latest styles. Samples sent free on application. H. R. ANDERSON, 224 First, [illegible] up stairs.

Imported Swiss cream and other cheeses, new German pickles, sauer kraut, full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruits. MRS BAUM, [illegible] Morrison st, bet Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

For Rent—An elegant furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with all the modern conveniences. The best location for health and view in the city. Will rent reasonable and only to respectable gentlemen. References required. For information call at [illegible]

Wanted—Reliable and experienced man to handle our line of gloves and mittens in Oregon and Washington Ty. The right man will find it to his interest to correspond with us at once. STRAW, ELLSWORTH & CO, manufacturers of gloves and mittens, Milwaukee, Wis.

Steamer [illegible] Latona [illegible] will resume trips to and from Oregon City on Thursday at usual time.

Wanted—Information of the whereabouts of James M. Metcalf, formerly of [illegible] son county, Ind. He left Indiana in 1868, was last heard from he was in San Francisco in September 1868. Had [illegible] Is now [illegible] years of age. Address all communications to STEPHEN METCALF, Anderson, Madison county, Ind.

This is to certify that I was the lucky winner of the 1 prize at the King Lee & Co's Mechanics Fair Gift Distribution and that the same was duly delivered. MRS SCHOLZE, 408 Fifth st.

Notice—Mr. [illegible] Sloan's connection with the insurance agency as an [illegible] has ceased this day. [illegible] GIBSON, CHURCH & CO. Portland, Or, Oct. 27, 1884.

Key winding watches changed to stem winders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henrichsen & Greenberg.

For Rent—On November 1, elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite with first class board. Apply to MRS TROUT, 181 Sixth street.

REV. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Seven Modern Wonders	Thursday, Nov 6
Ultimate America	Friday, Nov 7
Does Death End All	Saturday, Nov 8

Admission [illegible] course tickets [illegible] at D. W. Prentice's music store.

Emmet Guard Co B. Attention! You will assemble at your armory this day [illegible] to take part in the [illegible] By order [illegible] M. QUINN, 1st Sergt.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

The democrats will hold a mass meeting at the court house this Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ex-Senator Grover, ex-Senator Kelly, Mr Sidney Dell and others will address the meeting. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

JOHN F. O'SHEA. [illegible]

O'SHEA BROS.

Butchers & Packers

AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Fresh & Cured Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland, Or.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

GEORGE L. STORY,

Room [illegible] No 78 Stark st, north side, between Front and First.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of London. Established in 1782.

Unlimited liability of each individual shareholder, comprising many of the leading wealthy men in London. Offering protection of [illegible] most indoubted [illegible]

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Druggists and physicians—We will supply you at wholesale or retail with medical galvanic electric belts, also magnetic electric shields and [illegible] the best electro-magnetic medicated insoles—the sure cure for cold feet. Blood is the life. Electricity purifies the blood, braces the system, cures when all else fails. Sent by mail, registered free. Our great success for two years. Hundreds cured. The doctor treats hundreds with his magnetic electric batteries and medical appliances. Write or call and see us. Free consultation. ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CO. [illegible] Manager. Correspondence strictly confidential. Office and wholesale department in same old stand, corner Third and Morrison. P. O. box [illegible] No 153 First st, Portland. Send for [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY,

[illegible]

Gents' Underwear

Prices as Low as the Times are Hard

Olds & King,

86 First St

NOTICE.

The Ss. "Idaho"

will [illegible] PORTLAND

FOR ALASKA AND WAY PORTS

SATURDAY A. M., NOV. 1, 1884,

Carrying freight and passengers.

Freight will be received on [illegible] dock commencing this A. M., up to 5 P. M., October 31.

A. L. STOKES, G. [illegible] & P. A.

WANTS

Wanted—[illegible] offer [illegible]

$2500 wanted on city real estate [illegible]

HELP WANTED

Wanted—A [illegible] house [illegible]

Wanted—A chambermaid in the [illegible] Fifth and Oak [illegible]

Wanted—A first-class fancy goods salesman. A. B. HARTMAN & CO.

Wanted—Good cook, German woman preferred. Inquire [illegible] Fourth st, cor. Oak.

GIRLS wanted; 30 places, 5 hotels [illegible] MRS PLATO, Dekum [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Situation wanted by a young woman to do upstairs work and waiting [illegible] general housework in small American family. Address [illegible] corner Madison and Fifth.

Safe [illegible] colored and [illegible] boy wants work. Experienced. PLATO'S AGENCY.

GIRLS for housework. Plenty at MRS PLATO'S, Dekum block.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents wanted—To travel; no experience needed; wages $3 to $5 per day. [illegible] WEGEN M'F'G CO, 1 2 Fourth st, at 1 to 4 P M.

At once! Agents wanted to canvass for [illegible] selling book extant; salesmen now [illegible] [illegible] per week. [illegible] 201 [illegible]

Wanted—Two active live agents to solicit life insurance [illegible] Apply to BOZORTH & [illegible] Agents, Astoria, Or.

Wanted—Two experienced solicitors; age [illegible] men of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co, 93 Morrison st.

Wanted—Ladies and gentlemen in city and country to take light work to their own homes. $1 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail; no canvass. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G CO, 290 Race st, Cincinnati [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

Special notice. Wm Ashheim is no more in my employ and has no bills of mine for collection, nor is he authorized to sell any goods for me. S. GOLDMAN.

[illegible] notice. When you need [illegible]

Second notice. When you wish to get [illegible]

Third notice. When you wish to [illegible]

From November 2, 1884, until April [illegible] 1885, inclusive, the undersigned druggists of the cities of Portland and East Portland agree to close their respective places of business at 10 o'clock [illegible] Saturday evenings excepted:

S A Nepprach	J S Courtney
Woodard, Clarke & Co	Wm Pfunder
Plummer & Byerl	[illegible] Semler
Nelson, Ball & Co	S G Skidmore & Co
J A V Muir	J A Child & Co
W M Wisdom	R L Bright
E B Ires	E F Hodgin
W Mouger	J Flinsauer & Co
J M Breck Jr & Co	J H Kime & Son
George P Lent	J M McCoy
Murphy Brothers	Welch Brothers
J A Logan	Raffety Brothers
	H C Coles

Notice of assignment. Notice is hereby given that Chon [illegible] [illegible] Chong [illegible] Portland, Oregon [illegible] for the benefit of his creditors [illegible] all persons [illegible] King Chow [illegible] CHON SING, Assignee.

Notice of assignment. The undersigned having been duly appointed assignee of [illegible] Chung [illegible] 128 [illegible] Portland, [illegible] under an act of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, [illegible] assignees for the benefit of creditors [illegible] all creditors [illegible] KING CHOW, Assignee.

Dated [illegible] Sept 1, 1884.

Executrix notice—Estate of Joseph H. Smith, deceased. All persons interested are notified that the undersigned has been appointed by the county court of Multnomah county Oregon sole executrix of the last will and estate of Joseph H. Smith, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned executrix at her residence No 81 E [illegible] street in the city of Portland Or. JULIA A. SMITH, Executrix.

Dated October 7, 1884.

The [illegible] State of Oregon—A boon for colonies, farmers, dairymen and fruit growers. [illegible] offers unimproved 640 acres at $3 per acre; 260 acres at $[illegible] per acre; improved 1000 acres at $8 per acre; 2000 acres at $10 per acre; 1600 acres at $16 per acre; 110 acres at $[illegible] per acre. Good farms [illegible] at $1500, 160 acres at $2500, $3000, $3500 and $4000 [illegible] Address A. L. JOHNSON, Land Agent, Medford, Or.

Meeting of stockholders—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the White Bull Gold and Silver Mining Co at the office of Dr Geo. H. Chance, cor First and Alder st, on Nov 10 at 2 P M. A full attendance is requested. A. N. SHURTLEFF, Secretary. Portland, Oct. 9.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Executors' sale of tin shop and stove store at Olympia W. T.—The stock of merchandise and tools, tinware [illegible] the firm of Tate & Holmes (Tate deceased) at Olympia W. T. and lease of the building, are offered for sale by the executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Tate deceased and the surviving partner. For further particulars call for printed circular at W. W. Montague & Co's, 309 317 Market st, San Francisco; Goldsmith & Loewenberg, Portland; Waddel & Miles, Seattle, and F. A. Hoffman, Olympia W. T. Olympia, Oct. [illegible] 1884.

A man with $2000 can purchase a good paying retail store and stock. Address [illegible] care Oregonian office.

For sale. Restaurant below cost this week; established [illegible] years; doing a good business; reasons for selling, leaving for another climate. Call on or address FRED HOLTUM, Salem, Or.

AMUSEMENTS

THE TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison sts.

EDWIN STEVENS, Manager.

Saturday and until Further Notice,

SATANELLA,

—OR—

THE DEMON PAGE.

Admission 25c and 50c

HENRY HEWETT,

General Fire and Marine Insurance Agency

OFFICE 30 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Between B and C sts. Portland, Oregon

Telephone No 135

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco
London and Lancashire Insurance Co. of Liverpool
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and London
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich, England.
[illegible] of Manchester, England.

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

The well known [illegible] saw mill will be sold at public auction,

SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

This property includes New Steam Engine, Planer and other machinery, House, Barn and 320 acres of land, with fine timber and unsurpassed water power. Sale on the premises at noon. Terms easy. For further particulars address F. R. HANDLEY, Assignee, Hillsboro Or.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

[illegible] GILMAN, [illegible]

GILMAN & CO

Auctioneers and Commission [illegible]

[illegible] First st [illegible]

AUCTION SALES [illegible] Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SA[illegible]

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNI[illegible]

We will sell by auction at our salesroom [illegible] street,

TUESDAY, OCT 28, at 10 A. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible] to be disposed of without [illegible]

Household Furniture of Every [illegible]

GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION SA[illegible]

—OF—

Elegant Householt [illegible]

We are instructed to dispose of by [illegible] account of departure, at the residence [illegible] street, bet. Yamhill and Taylor, [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, OCT 29, [illegible]

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The fine furniture and fittings of 12 rooms, comprising in part: Body brussels carpets, upholstered easy chairs, reception chairs, tete-a-tete sofa in raw silk, book case, [illegible] tables, music stand, rugs, cane chairs, [illegible] engravings, large upholstered rockers, [illegible] chandeliers, fine plush parlor suit, [illegible] carpets throughout the house, [illegible] and rods, hall stands, brackets, bed [illegible] table, dining chairs, clothes press, [illegible] ing lamps, fine walnut bedroom [illegible] solid ash bedroom suits, complete [illegible] mattresses, feather pillows, [illegible] to let sets, mirrors, stands, ornaments, [illegible] mattresses, fine secretary, glassware, [illegible] chest, garden hose, also kitchen [illegible] fixtures and kitchen furniture etc, etc.

N. B.—We desire to call the particular [illegible] buyers to this sale, the goods being [illegible] to be disposed of without reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auc[illegible]

TO LET—ROOM[illegible]

Handsomely furnished [illegible] suite or single, near postoffice, [illegible] gentlemen with gas, fire, references [illegible]

Pleasant furnished [illegible] with fire, gas and use of bath [illegible] offer at 157 Sixth street.

For rent—In a private family [illegible] suite of furnished rooms with or [illegible] for gentleman and wife or two gent[illegible] street, near First.

Rooms furnished for housekeeping [illegible] with use of bath, hot and cold [illegible] references required. at 196 Fourth st.

Pleasant furnished rooms [illegible] etc, convenient to [illegible] 211 Morrison st, corner Pacific.

Bay window suite to rent [illegible] partly furnished. 372 First [illegible]

To let—A large very choice [illegible] room with bath, fire and light, [illegible] terms reasonable. 81 Seventh, corner [illegible]

Baldwin lodging house [illegible] rent by the day, week or month, at [illegible] st. let Salmon and Main.

A nicely furnished front [illegible] with use of bath. 161 Yamhill [illegible]

Furnished rooms, single and [illegible] front and single. 229 Ninth [illegible]

Nicely furnished rooms [illegible] and south, with fire, suitable for [illegible] vate family, central location. Apply [illegible]

For rent—Furnished room [illegible] Sixth, cor B.

Rooms—For gentlemen only [illegible] ing prices, private family [illegible] dress COMFORT, box 771 city.

TO LET—HOUSES AND [illegible]

House to rent—Corner [illegible] Grant, five rooms, hot and cold [illegible] South Seventh st.

For rent—One of the [illegible] houses in the city, large [illegible] improvements, gas throughout [illegible] P. W. GILLETTE [illegible]

To let—Hard-finished [illegible] Inquire at Wells Fargo & Co's.

House for rent—For a [illegible] centrally located. Inquire of [illegible] FARRELL, Front and Alder.

Store to let and fixtures [illegible] Inquire at D. BLOCK & CO.'s [illegible] land.

For rent—House 28 [illegible] Ninth. Inquire 229 Ninth, [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOM[illegible]

Room and board for gentleman [illegible] wife without children [illegible] on street railroad, terms [illegible] charged. Address H. J. C., care [illegible]

FOR SALE.

Hall safe for sale—cost [illegible] for $100 as have no use for it [illegible] First street.

Lodging house in central [illegible] for sale, contains 24 rooms, [illegible] Apply to N. W. cor. Third and [illegible]

A good paying bakery [illegible] dress R., care Oregonian [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL [illegible]

For sale cheap—Two [illegible] one large and one medium [illegible] & MASTERS, 133 Fourth st. [illegible]

160 acres, all level [illegible] land, 70 acres ash [illegible] miles from O & C R R [illegible] road, good 8 room box house [illegible] cost $500, as it stands, $[illegible] an all barn and small orchard; [illegible] mill one mile, good neighborhood [illegible] for 10 [illegible] the place, and by [illegible] way above the average in [illegible] All for $2000. I will show the [illegible] H. E. CROSS, [illegible]

Must be sold—A few of [illegible] suburban lots left, 25x100, [illegible] each. Call at once at the office [illegible] A. First street, bet. Oak and Pine.

A house and lot for [illegible] to the town of La Camas, [illegible] the best located and busiest town [illegible] river. New comers are invited to [illegible] themselves how cheaply they can [illegible]

For sale—The following [illegible] Scoggins valley, [illegible] [illegible] 6 miles from [illegible] Dixon farm, 173 acres tillable [illegible] and 150 acres timber. The [illegible] tillable land, 90 acres ash [illegible] on favorable terms. Apply [illegible] cor First and A.

BUSINESS SPECIAL[illegible]

Electro and stereotyping [illegible] silver and nickel plating [illegible] C. BAYCHLER, 10 Stark st, [illegible]

Evening classes in [illegible] day, Wednesday and Friday [illegible] Columbia Commercial College, [illegible] receive special attention. For [illegible] call or address Prof. K. Veness [illegible]

Neptune baths and [illegible] 128½ First, bet. Alder and [illegible]

Johnson's new universal [illegible] C. H. LIBBY, General [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

J. H. Fisk, assayer and [illegible] Chemist. Laboratory No 1[illegible]

J. H. Marshall, broker [illegible] stocks bought, sold and [illegible]

Rummelin & Guttman, [illegible] and dealers in fancy furs [illegible] Portland, Or. Orders promptly [illegible] price paid for raw furs.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING [illegible] First st, cor F [illegible] Manufacturers of all kinds of [illegible] oil clothing.

The taxpayers of road [illegible] are hereby notified to call [illegible] Estate and Collection Office, [illegible] their road tax for the year [illegible] necessary costs.

Pianos and organs for [illegible] B ALLEN'S Third st.

PROFESSIONAL

Wm McLain, veterinary [illegible] graduate of Ontario Veterinary [illegible] Todd [illegible] & Frazier's stables [illegible]

Dr G M Wells, physician [illegible] residence 24 Yamhill street [illegible]

J. J. WATSON [illegible]

CHAPMAN & WA[illegible]

Attorneys-at-Law.

No [illegible] Washington st, between [illegible]

DR CHAPM[illegible]

PHYSICIAN AND [illegible]

Has removed his office [illegible] corner Front and [illegible]

Telephone to his office.

WOOD! W[illegible]

Slab wood—$1 50 per [illegible] Orders left at mill or [illegible] be promptly attended to.

The Oregonian

EIGHT PAGE EDITION

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

[illegible]

CAUTION

The [illegible] cautioned against [illegible] W. R. Berman for THE [illegible] He has no authority to represent [illegible] paper and no orders through him will be re[illegible]

PERSONAL

Mrs Waite of New York, accompanied [illegible] daughter, arrived yesterday over the North[illegible] Pacific, on a visit to her sister Mrs Capt J[illegible] Lombard, and will spend the winter in P[illegible]

Mr Henry Saxer will leave to-morrow [illegible] Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he hopes [illegible] benefited.

J. F. Stuart, the artist, has just returned [illegible] a sketching tour in Oregon and Washington [illegible] ritory. He has some fine sketches of the [illegible] lake region.

Mr H. Hill of Omaha, general travel[illegible] agent of the Burlington route, is in the city.

Nelson Bennett who gained his $18,000 [illegible] against the Northern Pacific Express Co., [illegible] over from Tacoma yesterday.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron yesterday to arrive here to-[illegible] Henry Pearce, Jonathan Bourne, James [illegible] man, F. Johnson and wife, Miss J. B. M[illegible] Miss Montie Mack, N. Dougherty, Mrs. Hud[illegible] A. W. Martell, John Martin, Richards, J. Fle[illegible] grand, G. Tritte.

The following were to arrive by yesterd[illegible] delayed train: J. J. [illegible] R. E. Wilson [illegible] wife, [illegible] Watson and wife, Dr. Scott, [illegible] [illegible] Herman, [illegible] E. J. Clo[illegible]

W. C. T. U. Entertainment

Programme of W. C. T. U. entertainment [illegible] evening [illegible] hall [illegible] street, near Al[illegible]

[illegible]

Followed by social and refreshments.

[illegible] Order Brith Abraham [illegible]

[illegible]

Bankrupt sale, Fourth and Morrison streets.

Bankrupt sale, Fourth and Morrison streets.

The first cup of coffee in the city at the Cen[illegible] Market Restaurant.

Goddard & Frazier's stables have been remo[illegible] Fifth and Taylor sts.

Eastern and Shoalwater bay oysters in every s[illegible] at Central Market Restaurant.

Instantaneous Process. Children photographed in [illegible] instant at Abell & Son's, 29 Washington st.

Dry goods, millinery, hats and caps, boots and sh[illegible] bankrupt sale. Fourth and Morrison streets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is [illegible] short line to all eastern points, and it runs the [illegible] dining and sleeping cars in the world.

A New Piano in the Field.

The Opera, sold now at the introductory p[illegible] $210 at Wiley B. Allen's Music Store, 153 Third st, [illegible]

Just Received.

At Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third [illegible] another carload of Household sewing machines [illegible] rect from the factory at Providence, R. I.

Christmas Present.

[illegible] beautiful free hand crayon portrait [illegible] Christmas [illegible] Send in your orders early [illegible] at Abell & Son's, Washington street.

Cleveland Elected,

Without a doubt. Just my luck. Caught out a[illegible] with two cards [illegible] dollars worth of imported good[illegible] hand [illegible] paid from 50 to 70 per cent. duty [illegible] [illegible] immediate sacrifice. I will give [illegible] [illegible] democrats [illegible] No 28 Stark st, between [illegible] and Second. This is the straight tip. If you don't [illegible] call on W. J. Q[illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

Go to [illegible] Front st [illegible]

[illegible]

Domestic Sewing Machines, 161 Morrison st.

Pioneer [illegible] At the old stand [illegible] of Morr[illegible]

[illegible] headquarters No 30 St[illegible]

Choice [illegible] liquors and cigars at [illegible]

[illegible]

Take [illegible] to Barber [illegible] street, near Fourth.

Music for balls [illegible] Leave orders at W[illegible] Alice's Third st or [illegible] CHAS. E. BRA[illegible]

[illegible]

Music furnished for all [illegible] Leave order[illegible] Cornell's drug [illegible] Stark st. [illegible] Brenner, teacher [illegible]

Orders from [illegible] city or mail receive pro[illegible] attention [illegible] Child & Co's drug store, cor[illegible] Morrison and Second streets.

Snowflake gives the complexion the deli[illegible] bloom and gr[illegible] youth and the natural appeara[illegible] imparted renders it impossible to detect its use. [illegible] cents a bottle. [illegible] druggists.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Softens the Hair when Harsh and Dry[illegible]

[illegible]

Promotes its healthy, vigorous grow[illegible]

Pond's Extract [illegible]

[illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil [illegible] Hypophosphites—[illegible] especially valuable for [illegible] children. Dr. I. R. P[illegible] of Memphis, Tenn., s[illegible] "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable [illegible] for the diseases of adults, for infants [illegible] sickly children."

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every st[illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.

[illegible] and Commission Merchants, [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible] salesroom [illegible]

TUESDAY OCT 28, at 10 A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible] comprising

Household Furniture of Every Description.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Elegant House Furniture.

We are instructed to dispose of by auction, on account of departure, at the residence No. 187 [illegible] street, bet. Yamhill and Taylor, on

WEDNESDAY OCT. 29, 1884, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

the fine furniture and fixtures of 12 rooms, comprising in part Body Brussels carpets, [illegible] upholstered easy chairs, reception chairs, [illegible] sofa in raw silk, bookcase, marble-top tables, music stand, rugs, cane chairs, [illegible] upholstered rockers, card tables, candeliers, fine plush parlor suit, sideboards, carpets throughout the house, mirrors, [illegible] rods, hall stands, brackets, bed lounges, [illegible] dining chairs, clothes press, China [illegible] lamps, fine walnut bedroom suits complete, spring and [illegible] ash bedroom suits complete, spring and [illegible] mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, [illegible] toilet sets, mirrors, stands, ornaments, bedsteads, mattresses, fine secretary, glassware, crockery, [illegible] garden hose, also kitchen cupboard, [illegible] stoves and kitchen furniture, etc., etc.

N. B.—We desire to call the particular attention of buyers to this sale, the goods being first-class, and will be disposed of without reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TO LET—ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, near postoffice, suitable for gentlemen, with gas, fire, references exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] with fire, gas and use of bath, one block from postoffice, at 108 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A [illegible] suite of furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, [illegible] street, near First.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with use of both hot and cold water [illegible] at 88 Fourth st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, [illegible] convenient to street cars, [illegible]

BAY WINDOW SUITE TO RENT, FURNISHED [illegible] First, cor Montgomery.

TO LET—A LARGE, VERY CHOICE ALCOVE room with bath, fire and light, in private family, [illegible] reasonable. 81 Seventh, corner Oak.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS BY the night, the day, week or month, at 229 [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, [illegible] with use of bath, 161 Yamhill st. cor [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS, SIDE AND [illegible] front and table 229 [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FACING [illegible] and with fire, suitable for gentleman [illegible] private family, central location. Apply [illegible]

OR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible] Sixth, cor B.

ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY, AT [illegible] reasonable prices. COMFORT box [illegible] city.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE TO RENT—CORNER SEVENTH AND Grant, five rooms, hot and cold water. Apply [illegible] South Seventh st.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST RENTED houses in the city, large, in perfect order, with improvements, gas throughout [illegible] P W GILLETTE [illegible]

TO LET—HARD-FINISHED COTTAGE [illegible] at Wells, Fargo & Co's.

HOUSE FOR RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, centrally located. Inquire of [illegible] APPELL, Front and Alder.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire at D BLOCK & CO 'S 163 First [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 23 MAIN ST. [illegible] Inquire 223 [illegible] st., near Main.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN [illegible] and wife without children can be had in private family, on street railroad, terms moderate, references exchanged. Address H J [illegible] care this office.

FOR SALE.

HALL SAFE FOR SALE—COST $200—WILL SELL for $100, as have no use for it. No. [illegible] First street.

LODGING HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCATION for sale; contains 24 rooms, with good [illegible] Apply N. W. cor Third and Ash, upstairs.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HOUSES, [illegible] large and one medium-sized. Apply to [illegible] MASTERS, 13 Fourth st., opposite [illegible]

160 ACRES ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES [illegible] land, [illegible] acres stable land, [illegible] miles from O. & C. R. R. in Clackamas [illegible] good 3 room box house, all new, [illegible] cost $300, as it stands $400 worth of cedar [illegible] small bar and small orchard, school half a mile, [illegible] mill one mile, good neighborhood, not an acre [illegible] and on the place and by far the greater part [illegible] way above the average in quality. Splendidly [illegible] for $2000. I will show the place. H E CROSS, Oregon City. [illegible]

JUST SOLD—A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL suburban lots left, 25x100, for only [illegible] [illegible] call at once at the office of [illegible] First street, bet. Oak and Pine.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $325 IN COWANS [illegible] town of [illegible] W. T. [illegible] located and busiest town on the [illegible] river. New comers are invited to come and [illegible] houses low [illegible] they can secure a home. [illegible]

OR SALE THE FOLLOWING [illegible] farms, [illegible] miles from Forest Grove, [illegible] tillable, mostly [illegible] farm, 10 acres tillable, [illegible] The Martin farm, [illegible] acres timber [illegible] favorable terms. Apply [illegible] First at [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING done at reasonable [illegible] nickel plating done at [illegible] BATCHLER 10 Stark st., upstairs, Portland.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN [illegible] Wednesday and Friday at the [illegible] Commercial College. German [illegible] selves special attention. For further [illegible] or address Prof K Vetson [illegible]

NEPTUNE BATHS AND SHAVING [illegible] 128 First bet. Alder and Washington. [illegible]

JOHNSON'S NEW UNIVERSAL CITY [illegible] C. H. LIBBY, General Manager [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL Chemist, laboratory No. 7 Stark st. [illegible]

J. H. MARSHALL, BROKER—MINING [illegible] [illegible] bought [illegible] carried on [illegible]

HUMMELIN [illegible] MANUFACTURER [illegible] robes, [illegible] Orders promptly filled. [illegible] and furs.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO., [illegible] ST. [illegible] Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and [illegible] clothing.

THE TAXPAYERS OF ROAD DISTRICT [illegible] are hereby notified to call at Alex. [illegible] Estate and Collection Office, No. 25 First [illegible] their road tax for the year 1884 and hereby [illegible] necessary costs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AT [illegible] ALLEN'S Third st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, [illegible] Fraser's stable, cor Fifth and [illegible]

DR C. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 209 Yamhill street. [illegible]

CHAPMAN & WATSON, Attorneys at Law. [illegible] between First and [illegible]

DR. CHAPMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has removed his office to his residence [illegible] Front and [illegible] Market. Telephone to his office.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from Weidler's mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. [illegible]

The Oregonian,

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1884

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Oct. [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	[illegible]	Thermometer	[illegible]	Direction of Wind	[illegible]	[illegible]	State of Weather
Portland	30.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Olympia	30.08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]	01	[illegible]
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Calm	[illegible]	00	[illegible]
Red Bluff	30.11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	00	[illegible]
Sacramento	30.3	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	00	[illegible]
Fort Canby	30.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tatoosh	30.01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum [illegible]

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press

is in operation daily at 4 P. M. sharp and on [illegible] days and Thursdays at [illegible] P. M. Our country friends and the public generally are always welcome.

CAUTION

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any moneys to W. R. Berran for THE OREGONIAN. He has no authority to represent this paper, and no orders through him will be recognized.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Waite of New York, accompanied by her daughter, arrived yesterday over the Northern Pacific, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Capt. J. F. [illegible], and will spend the winter in Portland.

Mr. Henry Saxer will leave to-morrow for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he hopes to be benefited.

J. E. Stuart, the artist, has just returned from a sketching tour in Oregon and Washington territory. He has some fine sketches of the Lost lake region.

Mr. H. L. Hall of Omaha, general traveling agent of the Burlington route, is in the city.

Nelson Bennett, who gained his $18,000 suit against the Northern Pacific Express Co., came over from Tacoma yesterday.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron yesterday to arrive here to-day: Henry Pearce, Jonathan Bourne, James O. Toll [illegible], F. Johnson and wife, Miss J. B. Mack, Miss Hettie Mack, N. Dougherty, Mrs. Hudson, A. W. Martell, John Mattin, Richards, Fletcher and G. Zripe.

The following were to arrive by yesterday's delayed train: J. F. Lovedel, R. E. Wilson and wife, J. F. Watson and wife, Dr. Scott, Miss Little, John Herman, F. P. Clough, E. J. Clough.

W. C. T. U. Entertainment.

Programme of W. C. T. U. entertainment this evening at their hall, 131 Fifth street, near Alder:

Duet	Mrs. Churchman and Mrs. Sum[illegible]
Instrumental Solo	[illegible] Frost
Readings	Miss [illegible]
Kindergarten Song	[illegible] Ronald [illegible]
Solo	Miss Munet [illegible]
Duet	Mrs. [illegible] and Miss [illegible]
Readings	Miss [illegible]

Followed by social and refreshments.

Independent Order B'nai B'rith Benevolence, Brotherly Love and Harmony.

HALL NORTH PACIFIC LODGE NO. 314, I. O. B. B.
Portland, Or., Oct. 6, 1884.

At a regular meeting of North Pacific Lodge, No. 314, I. O. B. B., held this day, the above date, for the purpose of [illegible] in a form all manner sentiments [illegible] veneration entertained for the venerable [illegible] patriarch, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., and our gratitude [illegible] Providence for prolonging so blessed and useful a life [illegible] [illegible] it stands calm and serene on the [illegible] [illegible] the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, ordered spread [illegible] full on the minutes of the Lodge, and a copy [illegible] forwarded to Sir Moses Montefiore:

Whereas, The venerable Sir Moses Montefiore, the first in the heart of Israel, the [illegible] of charity and active benevolence [illegible] the defender of our race and [illegible] [illegible] by Providence to celebrate his one hundredth birthday; and

Whereas, The thought [illegible] all sections of all Israel [illegible] in gratitude [illegible] and humanizing [illegible] which in the morning and [illegible] seeming with the golden [illegible] and [illegible] wards man, and is ever [illegible] has been shedding floods of blessings [illegible] the [illegible] everywhere;

Resolved, That in the peaceful career of the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore we recognize the highest type of Jewish life and the [illegible] of the total aims of our race.

Resolved, That the affectionate greeting which goes forth in these days, [illegible] veneration towards this [illegible] patriarch in Israel is not due to the [illegible] of wealth, social rank, influence, learning or genius, but to the nobler traits of a gentle, saintly and noble life, spent in the serene atmosphere of charity and benevolence to man without distinction of creed or race.

Resolved, That in his steadfast loyalty [illegible] [illegible] observance of the precepts of our holy religion, he has borne solemn testimony to the Rock [illegible] that rock which the ruthless waves of fanaticism have vainly tried to render shine or shake.

Resolved, That beholding and [illegible] such [illegible] the [illegible] possibilities of human [illegible] joining with all Israelites, wheresoever [illegible] paying obeisance and rendering homage to him who has become [illegible] [illegible] word every [illegible] pray that his life, the [illegible] with years [illegible] may yet be prolonged to linger among us [illegible] with the lasting halo of his imperial [illegible]

SIMON SELLING, Chairman of the Committee.

Bankrupt sale, Fourth and Morrison streets.

Bankrupt sale, Fourth and Morrison streets.

The finest cup of coffee in the city at the Central Market Restaurant.

Goddard & Frazier's stables have been removed to Fifth and Taylor sts.

Eastern and Shoalwater bay oysters in every style at Central Market Restaurant.

INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS. Children photographed [illegible] Abell & Son's, 29 Washington st.

Dry goods, millinery, hats and caps, boots and shoes. Bankrupt sale, Fourth and Morrison streets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the short line to all eastern points, and it runs the finest sleeping and sleeping cars in the world.

A New Piano in the Field.

The "Opera" sold now at the introductory price [illegible] at Wiley B. Allen's Music Store, 153 Third st.

Just Received.

At Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third st., another carload of "Household" sewing machines direct from its factory at Providence, R. I.

Christmas Present.

Moore's beautiful free hand crayon portraits for Christmas presents. Send in your orders early. Studio at Abell & Son's, 29 Washington street.

Cleveland Elected.

Without a doubt. Just my luck. Caught out again with thousands of dollars worth of imported goods on hand, that have paid from 50 to 70 per cent duty. No recourse left but immediate sacrifice. I will give the public the benefit of my loss, in sweeping reduction of prices. Up for the democrats, down for the goods. Gents' merchant tailor, No. 5 Stark st., bet. First and Second. This is the straight tip. If you don't believe it, call on W. J. Conn.

CITY NOTICES

Prentice's Music Store [illegible]

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Cardinell's Boat House, south side of Stark [illegible]

Domestic Sewing Machines, 181 Morrison st.

PIONEER WOOD YARD—At the old stand, foot of Morrison.

Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, No. 30 Stark street. Every man a [illegible] artist.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Everybody takes coffee at Ruble [illegible] coffee house and check restaurant, [illegible] North First st.

Take that broken sewing machine to Baxter. He alone can fix it. 81 Morrison street, near Fourth.

Music for balls, parties, etc. Leave orders at W. B. Allen's, Third st., or 281 Sixth st. CHAS. E. BRA[illegible]

For Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, etc., use Pike's [illegible] Salve. Sold [illegible] corner Morrison and Second streets.

Music furnished for all occasions. Leave orders at Cornelius' drug store or residence [illegible] Stark st. J. H. Brenner, teacher of music.

Orders from the country, city or mail receive prompt attention at John A. Child & Co's drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.

"Snowflake" gives the complexion the delicate bloom and glow of youth and the natural appearance imparted renders it impossible to detect its use. Fifty cents a bottle. J. A. Child & Co., druggists.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two [illegible] the White and Household [illegible] dealer in all styles [illegible] and sewing machines [illegible] needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

Grand Removal Sale.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

Softens the Hair when Harsh and Dry,

Soothes the irritated scalp.

Arrests the falling hair.

Prevents Dandruff [illegible]

Promotes its healthy vigorous growth.

Burnett's Extract for [illegible] recognized in medical [illegible] [illegible] for Pain, Indigestion, [illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites—is especially valuable for all [illegible] Dr. J. R. PRATHER, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable medicine in the diseases of adults, for infants teething and sickly children."

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] complaint [illegible] against [illegible] W. J. B[illegible] and [illegible] M[illegible] [illegible] claims to have been a [illegible] partnership, asking that the [illegible] the performance of the partnership agreement [illegible] of all business [illegible] since the co-partnership began. In his complaint the plaintiff alleges that [illegible] last April the said partnership was formed for the purpose of obtaining contracts from the government for the purpose of supplying hay, straw, oats and other kinds of grain to the military posts in this section. It was agreed that if any contracts should be obtained, the one for supplying Vancouver barracks was to be given to Isaac W. Buchanan, for supplying Forts Canby and Stevens to W. J. Becannon, while all supplies furnished in Portland were to be contracted by John M. Leavens, with the understanding that all three contracts, or such of them as might be obtained, were to be for the benefit of the firm if any profits should accrue. Bloomfield was to have charge of the fulfilling of these contracts as his share of the work. The contracts were all obtained, and the plaintiff declares that he has faithfully performed his duties, but says the others have neglected to share the profits with him, although he believes they amount to over $3,000, hence the suit. The plaintiff's attorneys are Messrs. N. H. Bloomfield, W. B. Gilbert and C. E. S. Wood.

CONTEST ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.—McKenzie, the assignee of P. Bigelow, the bankrupt tea merchant, has begun suit in the state circuit court on behalf of the latter's numerous creditors, contending for the possession of the store, as against John Belissis, alleging that he believes there was some manner of fraud in the way by which Belissis attached and bought in the property to satisfy his own claim. Belissis, it is claimed, held notes against Bigelow to the amount of $10,000, and the latter came into court at the time of his failure and confessed judgment, after which the store was sold on an execution and taken possession of by Belissis. Then Bigelow went to work for the new proprietor, but chafed in the menial position and there was soon trouble between the two. Bigelow had said some things damaging to Belissis, which has caused the present contesting of the latter's claim. Of course Bigelow had a large num[ber] or of other creditors, and after Belissis had been provided for he made an assignment "for their benefit." Belissis' claim more than covered the value of the stock and store, so that the other creditors got nothing at the time. Now they believe that they have evidence that will recure them at least a proportion of their just claims.

CONCERT AT Y. M. C. A.—One of the best programmes and most enjoyable concerts ever given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening in their hall. Miss Anna Parrish, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, rendered with exquisite taste some very difficult music in two piano solos given by her. Readings and recitations were given by Mr. J. D. Steele. The first, "The Death of the Old Squire," was given in the Lancashire dialect with much dramatic force and power. "The Old Yankee Farmer," a piece descriptive of the oddities of an old man, was well given and met with hearty applause. The last two selections were humorous, provoking much laughter. Messrs. Lee, Collin and Mowain in songs, duets and trios were simply immense. All possess fine voices, the rich baritone of Mr. R. K. Lee being especially noticeable. Several of the selections were humorous and took the audience by storm. On account of a mistaken idea that the concert was for gentlemen only, a large audience was not present, but all there thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

STILL FIRING UP THE RED MAN.—Frank Cook, a half breed from Marion county, was examined before U. S. Commissioner Paul R. Deady yesterday on a charge of disposing of liquor to Indians. He was held to answer. Cook has been before Judge Deady two or three times on a similar charge, and will probably get his satisfy this time. The people of Salem are very anxious to be rid of him, as he is constantly furnishing liquor to Indians. His brother was sent to the penitentiary not long since for the same offence. Charles Bradley, held to answer by United States Commissioner Fred Page-Tustin of Pendleton for selling liquor to Indians, was brought down yesterday. He is said to be an old offender. Frank Marshall of Salem was also held to answer on a similar charge. The trio were sent to the county jail.

FAIR LUCK.—The hunting party to Sauvie's island on Sunday numbered about thirty guns. Owing to the day being so bright the ducks quit flying early, and consequently most of them saved their bacon. Few of the party killed more than five and some none at all. Elberly went up to Government island and killed a swan and a good bag of ducks. Bybee and others went out on the Columbia bottom and secured a fair lot of snipe. Boss Schenck got back from Bachelor's island yesterday with nine dozen of ducks, a good bag for one day's shooting. Harry Maynard, purser of the Columbia, with two friends, went out to Wapato lake and brought in 215 snipe. The boys will be out in force again next Sunday, and game of all kinds had better fly high.

IMPROVEMENT TO FERRY PONTOONS.—Workmen were busy the greater part of last night in building an addition to the Stark street ferry pontoon, intended for the safer landing of passengers and teams during high winds or when the river is running swift, so as to throw the boat down the stream. This would leave the apron lying diagonally on the pontoon and make it very dangerous for teams in going on or off the boat on account of the liability of upsetting the wagons. The improvement now being made to the pontoon extends the incline farther into the stream on the upriver side, making almost a level driveway when the boat is swung down stream by either a swift current or heavy south winds such as often prevail here.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A team attached to a wood wagon belonging to the Portland Fuel company and driven by A. C. Wagner, tried to run away at the corner of Fourth and Taylor streets yesterday afternoon, but only succeeded in bruising themselves and their driver and smashing the wagon. Wagner held to the team pluckily as they started to run until the stick of wood upon which he sat turned with him and threw him under the wagon. The fifth wheel and the tongue were broken and one of the horses was thrown, a stick of wood falling upon and cutting its leg seriously. Wagner fortunately escaped from under the wagon with a few bruises.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The attendance at the extra exhibition given by the management of the mechanics' fair last evening was not very large, being less than at any evening during the regular season. The generosity of the board of directors and of the United States Electric Light and Gas Light companies, as well as the kindness of all the exhibitors for leaving their displays intact for another day, is gratefully appreciated by the Ladies' Relief Society. There were about 600 people in all who came to the pavilion last evening, which, expenses being donated, gives in the neighborhood of $250 for the Children's Home.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning Charles Swager, a young man aged about 20 years, living near Columbia City, was brought to St. Vincent's hospital with a fearful gun shot wound in his right leg. On Sunday afternoon he and a companion named Charles Spencer were hunting on Deer island, and while creeping on all fours, Swager in the lead, Spencer's gun caught in the brush and was discharged. Its load of No. 5 bird shot entered Swager's leg between the knee and thigh. He was brought to the city on the Portland and Kalama branch. It is thought the limb can be saved, but this is uncertain.

JUDGES PANIC STRICKEN.—It was reported along the street yesterday that D. C. McKercher and W. H. Cone had left the city for a few days, taking with them a supply of fishing tackle. The third member of the prize baby committee is slightly deaf, and did not hear the murmured threats of the forty-six mothers. The way the babe who won the prize got to the show was peculiar. Mrs. Bunn was averse to showing her baby thus publicly, but the child's sister, aged 13 years, under the pretense of taking the little one out for a ride, wheeled it to the fair and entered it for the prize.

POOR MEAT.—She called for a loin roast of veal and the butcher with a chuckle gave her a cut from the knuckle, with the remark that it was very choice. At dinner there was the usual remark to the boarders, "what poor meat we get," but it was the best they had," and thus we glide and pay our $20 a month and look pleasant and the butcher gets all the blame.

FREE KINDERGARTEN MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of all persons interested in this work will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon in the vestry of the Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock. The report of the committee on permanent organization, Mrs. B. Goldsmith chairman, will be presented, and other business attended to.

SCHOOL REPORTS.—Copies of the second, third and sixth annual reports of the city schools are wanted by the school board. Any one having such reports to spare will confer a favor by leaving the same with Wm. Church, Jr., the school clerk.

[illegible] directory [illegible] the [illegible] city [illegible] work day [illegible] printed slips at [illegible] with blanks [illegible] which [illegible] person [illegible] female who [illegible] receive [illegible] There [illegible] papers [illegible] children, and [illegible] these slips is [illegible] of such. The [illegible] for the [illegible] benefit of the postoffice clerks and [illegible] and the public. A number of democrats have refused to fill out these slips under the foolish and mistaken idea that the proposed directory is some kind of a political dodge. There is no possibility of completing it before election, as it will take two weeks at least to collect and arrange the names. It is to be hoped that no one will refuse to fill out the slips furnished, as unless the work is done now it will have to be postponed indefinitely, as the time of the arrival and departure of mails will soon be changed and bad weather is coming on and the carriers will find it utterly impossible to do their regular work and attend also to the procuring of names. Any one who has hunted through the city directory to find the name of some person lately moved to the city will appreciate the necessity of the work now in hand.

CHURCH HELP FOR THE Y. M. C. A.—A meeting of the Christian ministers of this city was held yesterday in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association, at which Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D., of the Presbyterian church presided and Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the Baptist pastor, acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider the best method of reaching the people and securing needed financial help for the association. The attendance of pastors was quite full and the subject was freely discussed in all its phases. The general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. submitted a report showing that they were still burdened with the debt of last year in addition to the cost of fitting up the new rooms now occupied by them, all of which amounts to $4000 or $5000. It was finally determined to take the subject up in the pulpits on Sunday, November 9, that being the day for the beginning of the week of prayer for young men. If possible a public meeting will be held about the same time at the pavilion at which an appeal will be made for funds to help on this work. What is now being done by this association for young men receives the hearty endorsement of all the pastors.

FINAL REHEARSAL.—Last night the final rehearsal of the Orchestral Union preparatory to this evening's concert took place at New Market theater. Several who were present pronounce the music the best the union has ever rendered. The new sounding board, or "hood," was tested, and it proved an efficient aid toward harmony in the many varied sounds. Besides, it is very pretty. The interior represents a conservatory with all manner of tropical plants and flowers. Mrs. Coursen and Mr. Kinross were never in better voice, and those who attend this evening may confidently look forward to keen enjoyment. Applications for tickets were lively yesterday, and there will be at least a fair-sized audience. Those who have not subscribed may do so to-day at S. Harris' music store.

PRESENTATION.—Last night just after the Mechanics' pavilion closed the employes called Mr. E. W. Allen, the superintendent, out of his office and presented him with a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, bearing the following engraving: "Presented to Mr. E. W. Allen, superintendent, by the employes of the Mechanics' fair, 1884." It was handed to Mr. Allen by Mr. J. D. Steele, his assistant, in a neat speech, in which reference was made to Mr. Allen's efforts toward making the fair a success. In replying the recipient warmly thanked the donors, but disclaimed the credit given to him by the speaker. The fact remains that Mr. Allen has worked hard and very intelligently this year, and is entitled to much praise.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mrs. Mary A. Leonard of Seattle, who was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington territory a few days ago, was formerly a resident of this city. She is the first woman who has pursued the study of law up to this time in the Pacific Northwest, beginning here in the office of C. J. McDougall. Her native land is France, although educated in Switzerland where her parents now live. Energy and ability, both of which she possesses in a marked degree, may win her prominence in her chosen profession.

SERVING OUT AN OLD SENTENCE FIRST.—McGuire, the fire-bug, has not yet had an examination upon the charge of firing the dock at the foot of Madison street. He still owes the city thirty days of imprisonment, having run away from the chain-gang while serving out a sixty days' sentence for vagrancy. Consequently, as there is no chance for a habeas corpus, the state is in no hurry to bring another criminal case before the already overburdened state circuit court.

MOVEMENTS OF RAILROAD MEN.—Vice President Oakes and party, of the Northern Pacific, will arrive this morning from the Sound, and will remain here several days. The time for a conference with the board of trade committee has not yet been appointed. Mr. J. M. Hannaford, general freight agent, and Mr. A. L. Stokes, of the O. R. & N., leave to-morrow for Victoria, returning Saturday and taking the steamer next Sunday for San Francisco.

ACCIDENT TO AN ACTRESS.—After a performance last Friday evening at Seattle, Miss Adele Payn, leading lady of the Milne company, while stepping from a chair fell and sprained her ankle. The matinee performance the following afternoon was omitted, and Mrs. J. Weller was substituted as Calanthe in "Damon and Pythias" in the evening. Miss Payn's physician had hopes that she would be able to play in Victoria this week.

PAYING DIRT.—A claim just opened in the main street of Murray, in the Coeur d'Alene district, yielded $10.85 from the first pan of dirt taken from bed rock. The Widow claim last week yielded from fifty to seventy-five ounces a day. The extent of paying ground is increasing and money is becoming more plenty, though only the outside of the country has yet been touched by the miners' spade and pick.

CALL FOR EXHIBITS.—The Mechanics' fair, now being closed, ladies are expected to call for their exhibits to-day. The sooner they are removed, the less liable they are to damage. Large exhibits may be taken away early this morning. In the raffle for a velvet pincushion, painted by Mrs. Cowles, ticket No. 11 won it. The holder should apply to Supt. Allen at the pavilion for the article.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR

DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

The only exclusive display of pianos and organs at the fair this year was that of Messrs. Gardner Bros. In elegance and variety of instruments their display has never been equaled at any fair, and it was certainly only a matter of justice that their enterprise was rewarded by the "diploma." This mark of superiority was bestowed by a committee of gentlemen who were well qualified as judges, and there certainly should be no cause for grumbling as to the fairness of the award. These gentlemen are to-day busy in shipping numerous pianos and organs from their store to make room for the elegant instruments which they had on exhibit. Every one of these pianos and organs was selected at the factory especially for the Mechanics' fair, and each is the finest of its kind ever brought to Portland. Mr. Gardner states that, on account of the hard times, which have affected all alike, he will for the next thirty days sell these selected instruments at eastern rates. We think the enterprise of his firm worthy of high praise, and would recommend all musicians to take advantage of their liberal offer.

LEBANON NOTES

LEBANON, Oct. 27.

Several parties will be at Albany during the week attending court.

Thousands of bushels of apples are going to waste in this vicinity.

There has been about 25,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 bushels of oats stored in the Lebanon warehouse this season.

Farmers are very near through putting in fall grain. The favorable weather has added considerable to the acreage.

Democrats here have some doubts as to carrying Indiana, but express entire confidence of their ability to carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Next Sunday the First Presbyterian church will be dedicated. Rev. Dr. Lindsley of Portland will preach the dedicatory sermon. Other ministers will also be in attendance.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Albina Blaine and Logan club invites the ladies out to hear the speech of Mr. Stephens this evening.

Messrs. George H. Durham and F. J. D[illegible] will on Friday evening speak for Blaine and Logan at Bethany, in Washington county.

Several companies of the Blaine and Logan regiment will go to Albina this evening with drum corps and torches, as an escort for Mr. T. A. Stephens, who will make the speech of the evening. The East Portland club will probably join the procession.

Railroad Tickets.

Tickets to all points east over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Short Line for sale only by A. L. Maxwell, ticket agent O. R. & N. Ry., Ash st. wharf, Portland, or by regular coupon ticket agents on this coast.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

[illegible] Street Committee on the Hood Street Bridge.

[illegible] for the Water [illegible]
[illegible] for Laurel[illegible]

A special meeting of the common council was held at the [illegible] last evening, Mayor Chapman in the chair, and all members present.

THE HOOD STREET BRIDGE.

The committee on streets and public property submitted the following report:

To the Common Council of the City of Portland—Gentlemen: We, your committee on streets and public property, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Richard Gerdes, October [illegible] 1884, asking the committee to explain why a fill was constructed in place of a bridge on Hood street at its intersection with Curry street, would respectfully report:

That the owners of all the property adjacent to said improvement first petitioned the council to make said improvement by constructing a bridge at Curry street. An ordinance was subsequently passed by the council, directing the improvement according to such petition, and the contract was let to the lowest bidders, P. O'Neil & Co., there being four or five bids for bridge work. After the contract for constructing the bridge had been signed all the persons owning property adjacent to said improvement again petitioned the committee on streets and public property to fill the gulch at Curry street with earth instead of having it bridged, according to the requirements of the ordinance, as they consider a fill better and more permanent, and as they had an opportunity to obtain the fill at a cost not exceeding the contract price for the bridge.

Although no action was taken by the committee on this last petition of the property owners, yet there was a tacit understanding that as the fill was considered to be preferable to the bridging, if the fill was made and no one on the line of the street objected, and the consent of the contractors, P. O'Neil & Co., who had contracted to build the bridge, could be then obtained, the wishes of the property owners would be respected, and the fill would be accepted in place of the bridge.

With all these proceedings the councilman who introduced the resolution referred to was familiar, since he was a member of the committee on streets and public property at the time the matter referred to occurred, and if any blame attaches to the committee for their part in the matter he is one of the three upon whom the same ought to rest.

However, we consider the action taken by the committee as entirely proper under the circumstances, since the property owners interested desired a fill, and since the same is unquestionably better and more lasting than a bridge.

As to what private arrangement the property owners made with the contractors or the contractors among themselves, we know not, since that was a matter that did not concern us, and with which we had nothing whatever to do.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. SCOGGIN,
J. J. HOLLAND,
W. H. ADAMS,
Committee on streets and public property.

Adams moved the adoption of the report.

Gerdes said that as this was a special meeting he would move to have this report laid over till the next regular meeting, at which time he would answer it and contradict every statement in it.

Adams said the council made an error in allowing such a resolution to be adopted. There were four or five bids, and it took about a week to award the contract. The property owners who had petitioned for a bridge after the contract was let wished for a fill and they got it. If there was anything wrong in the matter, Gerdes was equally responsible with the rest of the committee.

Gerdes said the committee had simply contracted for a bridge and accepted a fill, which cost considerably less, and which they had no right to do without the sanction of the council. He wanted a chance to reply to it.

Gerdes' amendment to lay over till the next regular meeting was lost by a vote of five to three, and the motion to adopt the report was then put and carried by the same vote.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Providing for the time and manner of improving North Front street from F to N passed.

Repealing ordinance No. 345, authorizing the employment of a competent person as superintendent of the construction and operation of the city dredger, passed.

Inquiry having been made as to what urgency existed for passing this ordinance, Mr. Gerdes said that he understood the committee on dredger intend to lay up the dredger at the first of the month. If the ordinance were not repealed the superintendent's salary would go on.

Making a transfer of $2500 from the general fund to the fire department fund passed.

Establishing the grade of Gaines street. Read twice.

Changing and establishing the grade of Corbett street. Read twice and referred to committee on streets.

Changing and establishing the grade of South Water street. Read twice.

Changing and establishing the grade of Lane street. Same action.

Establishing the grade of Whitaker street. Same action.

Establishing the grade of Grover street. Same action.

Establishing the grade of Curry street. Read twice.

Establishing the grade of Abernethy street. Read twice.

Declaring the probable cost of improving Stout street, from near Jefferson to Salmon and making appropriations therefor. Read twice.

Providing for the time and manner of improving I street from North Eleventh to North Twelfth.

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of North Eighteenth street. Read twice.

To license and regulate wash-houses and public laundries.

[This ordinance obliges proprietors of laundries to keep a record of all articles left with them, to pay a quarterly license of $5, and to connect their places with a sewer if there is one within 100 feet, if not, to provide a cess-pool forty feet deep and four feet in diameter.]

Read twice and referred to the committee on health and police.

PASSED ORDINANCES.

Declaring the probable cost of improving North Thirteenth street from a point thirty feet south of D to G street, and making appropriation therefor passed. Adjourned.

BRIEF MENTION

First concert of the Orchestra Union to-night.

Astoria has a Scandinavian Blaine and Logan club.

The Idaho will sail for Alaska at daylight Saturday, November 1.

The Chapman matter is still hanging fire before the grand jury.

Mrs. Cuneo is again in jail, on the same old charge of drunk and disorderly.

The steamship Ancon, from Alaska, seven days overdue, arrived at Nanaimo yesterday.

The Pacific express arrived at 10:15 last night, the delay being occasioned east of Wallula Junction.

The little government steamer Dispatch is again on the river, having been cut in two and remodeled.

Copies of the second, third and sixth annual reports of the city schools are wanted by the school board.

Educational classes meet in the Y. M. C. A. to-night. The association orchestra plays to-morrow evening.

Ah Quin pleaded not guilty yesterday to the indictment charging him with chopping Chu Kung with a hatchet, August 26.

A pork packing establishment is to be put in operation at Chehalis, W. T., and buildings for that purpose are now being erected.

On Monday, November 3d, all Western Union telegraph offices will adopt the Pacific standard time, the same as this city and the railroads now use.

The Holladay case was on again yesterday. Chas. Ohle, Ben's former bookkeeper, was on the stand for about an hour, when the court adjourned till Thursday next.

The Jefferson street ferry company are about to make some improvements on their landings and boats that will be appreciated by those who cross the river at that point.

Dr. Canavan, a broken down physician, the mere wreck of a man, was arrested yesterday for trespass, he having been found asleep in a wood room in the Opera building.

J. R. Dawson, to whom has been assigned the claim of Esberg, Bachman & Co., has brought suit against G. Ross for $235.02, which is alleged to be due for goods furnished.

L. A. Johnson, who was indicted for using a lemon squeezer too freely on another man's sconce, was arraigned in the state circuit court yesterday and allowed until to-morrow to plead.

The handsome little cottage exhibited at the fair was raffled off at $1 a ticket for the benefit of the Children's home, seventy-five tickets being sold. Name of the winner is not yet known.

A Chinaman who had a leg broken and his face and head badly bruised by a tree falling upon him near Hillsboro was brought to this city on yesterday afternoon's train and taken to the [illegible] [illegible] payment of [illegible] corner [illegible]

[illegible]

Pythian Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, will give [illegible] [illegible] hall Thursday evening of this week. Knights of sister lodges who have been invited are requested to appear in fatigue uniform.

A first class musical and literary entertainment will be given at [illegible] hall this evening, October 28. Miss [illegible], Miss Mancret and other professionals are on the programme. Price of admission, 25 cents.

The father of Thomas Corlon, who was shot near the Dalles yesterday, lives in this city and was notified by telegraph of his son's death soon after it occurred. He leaves this morning to take charge of the remains.

W. J. Sewall, the young man who has been arrested for seduction, will have an examination before Justice Davis to-day. Caples and Mulkey have been retained as counsel by the girl's father to assist the district attorney in the prosecution.

E. D. Pitt has been arrested upon a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Blodgett Sinnott. The amount claimed to be retained is $123.50. Pitt waived examination, gave bonds, and the case will be examined by the grand jury in a few days.

A birthday party and dance was given to Mrs. Mary Zirngiebel, at the city hall in Sellwood, Saturday evening. Many friends from Portland, East Portland and Albina, who came up on the Sellwood, were present. The honored hostess was the recipient of many handsome presents.

MISTAKES IN THE MAIL

A Suggestion as to how Better Service Can be Obtained. Report Errors to the Proper Officers.

Complaints have been made through THE OREGONIAN by several correspondents of delay and annoyance in the railway postal service. If there is just ground for complaint the cases should be reported specifically, with such information as the sender or receiver has on the subject. The authorities here are willing and ready to do all in their power to correct deficiency wherever it may exist, but they must know exactly where to apply the remedy. It will not suffice to say that letters to certain parts of the country are a day behind time, or, as one correspondent put it, "many letters to postoffices but a few miles from the railroad never reach their destination." Let one letter be specified, then there is something to work on. Suppose a letter postmarked at a certain interior town reaches Portland and is delivered one day or two days late. Send the envelope with memorandum of delay to the postmaster and it will receive attention. One authenticated case, properly reported, will do more to remedy the evil than columns of glittering generalities. Suppose a letter mailed in Portland to a neighboring town does not reach its destination. Report the fact to the postoffice, with date of mailing, etc. Of course the public servants are expected to do their duty and to make as few errors as possible, but when mistakes do occur the officers in charge ought to have information through which they can fix blame on some particular servant.

Letter writers usually consider themselves infallible, and are seldom willing to admit that blame lies with them. Yet at the Portland postoffice alone there are deposited between 150 and 200 letters every week, either without address, or without stamps, or to a place which does not exist. It is an every day occurrence to gather letters addressed to Chicago, Oregon, or Philadelphia, Oregon, or Seattle, Oregon. Many of these are directed by shipping and corresponding clerks, often in haste just before closing hours of places of business. The authorities have no discretion under the law, but must send them to the dead letter office. However, when the error is so apparent the address is changed. Where envelopes bear the name and address of the sender, and have no address or no stamp, they are returned to the writer, though this is not sanctioned by law. A commercial traveler who had occasion to call for mail at Cottage Grove, saw several letters which he knew were intended for firms at Forest Grove, but had been misdirected.

The service in the Pacific northwest is not perfect, but it can be made much better if writers will use more care, and when mistakes of the department occur report them while they are yet warm.

MRS. SMITH'S READINGS

To-morrow and Friday evenings lovers of fine reading will be the recipients of a great treat. Louise Humphrey Smith, an old resident of Portland, will on those nights give a series of dramatic readings at the New Market theater. Mrs. Smith has achieved an enviable reputation as an interpreter of Shakespeare. In voice, dramatic presence and keen appreciation of pathos, as well as humor, coupled with fidelity in delineation of the varied characters which she essays, she has few superiors even on the professional stage. Mrs. Smith will be assisted in the dramatic scenes by Colonel John McCraken, also by the accomplished pianist, Mrs. H. D. Bush, and the cultivated vocalist, Mrs. J. H. Irwin. Following is the programme for Wednesday evening:

PART I.

1—Overture		Prof. Feast
Recitation	Kentucky Belle	Mrs. L. H. Smith
Piano Solo	Faschingsschwank [illegible] Wien	Schumann [illegible]
		Mrs. H. D. Bush
4—Recitation	Kitty's Wooing	Mrs. L. H. Smith
5—Vocal Solo		Mrs. J. H. Irwin

PART II.

1—Piano solo	Norwegian Bridal Party Passing	
Grieg		Mrs. H. D. Bush
Scenes from Macbeth (a) Letter Scene		
(b) Dagger Scene (c) Dagger Scene (d)		
Sleep-walking Scene		
Mrs. Smith and Col. John McCraken		
Vocal Solo		Mrs. J. H. Irwin
4—Recitation	Miss Edith Entertaining her big Sister's Beau	Mrs. Louise H. Smith

Reserved seats at Cornelius' drug store.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

A lecherous lunkhead—*Burt Falstaff.*

A hew-headed and sordid hangman—*New York Sun.*

Ever since Frank Hurd was defeated, Mr. Morrison has kept waking from troubled dreams, and nervously feeling of his own scalp.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Col. Oliver Payne, a prominent democrat and a shrewd business man, has wagered $20,000 to-day that Ohio will go democratic.—*New York World, Oct. 13.* How's this? We understand by the present talk of the democratic oracles that they did not expect to carry the state on Tuesday.—*Ohio State Journal.*

As a convenient means of manipulating the Chicago vote, Mayor Harrison has located ninety four of the 16[illegible] polling places of the city in liquor saloons, and many of the bar tenders, proprietors, and notorious customers of those establishments will serve as judges of the election. Reform is mighty (low) and shall (not) prevail.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Yes, William Walter Phelps is a republican dude and wears his hair banged. They say he wears it banged so it may cover up a big saber gash cut upon his forehead by a good democrat during the war.—*Phila. Press.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* states that 200 Irish-American citizens were handling the republican ticket at the polls in that city, and working for it all day. They wore plain green ribbons and no other badge, and not one of them received a penny of compensation from any committee. They organized for themselves and insisted upon meeting their own expenses.

General Banks, who has been speaking in New Jersey and Connecticut, says both states will certainly declare in favor of Blaine and Logan. Connecticut is good for at least 5000 republican majority. New Jersey's republican majority will be larger. General Banks expects the New York state will give a majority of 75,000 for Blaine.

The London *Times* is apparently of the opinion that the Panama canal will be built, and wants English ship-owners to take such action as will secure them more than a second rank in the trade that the canal will open up.

Abigail S. Cole, of Moosup, Burlington Co., N. J., says: [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] Liver Regulator [illegible]

HEINE, CHISEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St. Portland Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application.

[illegible]

Fir, $3.50. Ash, $4.50. Oak, $5.50.

JACKSON & CO.,
Front st. bet. Ainsworth Dock and Engine House.

[illegible]

Speaking with [illegible] [illegible] Hard times [illegible]

[illegible]

Grand Slaughter

OF

1,000 Pairs of Pants

AT

75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

[illegible]

Come and See Them.

[illegible]

CLOTHIERS, [illegible] BACH, FURNISHERS AND HATTERS, Cor First & Morrison Sts.

[illegible] & CO.

You Don't Need to be Led by the Nose.

OUR PRICES DRAW.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose	25c a pair
Double-width Cashmere	25c a yard
Ladies' Gossamers	75c each
All-Wool Scarlet Flannel	25c a yard
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose	[illegible]c pr pair
Ladies' Lined Fur-wrist Gloves	50c
Silk Velvet, all colors	$1 a yard
Satins, all colors	35c a yard
Cassimere for Boys' Suits	15c a yard
Bleached Muslin	18 yards $1
Linen Crash	20 yards $1
Heavy Cheviot, check and plain, 10 yds $1	
Children's Merino Shirts	25c
Brocaded Plush, all colors	$1 25 a yard
Germantown Yarn	$1 per lb
Kid-Foxed Shoes for Ladies	$1 a pair

CLOTHING.

Men's Suits	$7, $8 and $10
Boys' Suits	$3, $4 50, $5

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, and a reliable place for out-of-town people to trade.

CLOAKS.

Every Lady Customer buying $2 50 worth of Dry Goods will receive an order for one hundred Elegant Visiting Cards, any name or style, free of charge.

WINEBURGH'S,
126 and 128 First St.,
Near Washington.

GILMAN HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, LOUIS EPPINGER, [illegible] FIRST CLASS ONLY. [illegible]

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

USE THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER [illegible] KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

[illegible]

We have come to the conclusion that

LOW PRICES

Will sell goods, and in order to maintain the large sales we have been enjoying the past ten days, we have again

REDUCED EVERY ARTICLE

In our establishment, and will commence this

[illegible] SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 20th.

Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.

We call special attention to our large stock of

RICH GOLD CHANDELIERS

—AND—

Library Lamps!

Having sold in the past two weeks over 120 LIBRARY LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, but our larger sales in

Crockery,

Glass and Plated Ware,

And the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.

Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all, whether come to purchase or not.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.

REMEMBER,

The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.

[illegible] & CO.,

87 and 89 First St.

86 and 88 Second St.

WE DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN

MEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

Our Fall Stock

—OF—

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

TIES,

SCARFS,

Etc., Etc.,

Is unequaled in this city for

Cheapness, Variety and Quality.

[illegible] BROS. & [illegible],

111 First St,

[illegible]

Clearance Sale

Newmarkets, in Grey Cloth	$ 5 00
Long Jersey Cloaks, reduced to	10 00
Brocaded Silk Dolmans, elegantly trimmed with fur and ornament, worth $25, reduced to	15 00
Children's long Cloaks with capes	2 00
Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, Plush-trimmed, reduced to	7 50
Lady Tourist's Plush, trimmed and fouragier	9 00
Silk Circulars, fur collar, for ornaments and for all round, quilted lining, reduced to	12 50

MOZART'S

CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE,

No. 70 Morrison street, between Third and Fourth.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 160 First St.

WHEAT PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

Heavy Losses of English Farmers—Present Prices Destructive—Unable to Pay Rent or Make any Profit

London Economist, Oct 4

The tremendous drop in the price of wheat has produced something like a panic among the corn-growers of this country When they had to sell at 40 shillings a quarter they declared they could only do so at a loss, and now that good red wheat is selling in country markets at 29 shillings, while the imperial average price for last week was only 33 shillings, they are talking of giving up wheat-growing altogether. Low as prices are, it is probable that they will be lower still during the winter, as it is estimated that the surpluses in the United States and India alone amount to double the quantity that we shall require to import, and other exporting countries have more than enough to meet the small demands of the remaining importing countries There is the usual talk about holding back the supplies on the other side of the Atlantic, but no one pays any attention to it American No 2 red winter, which forms the bulk of our supply from the United States, has been selling at 32 to 33 shillings per quarter of 496 pounds, ex ship, in the port of London, and yet there appears to be no likelihood of the falling off of quantities shipped. What is still more significant is the fact that prices for future deliveries are lower still, while the demand is slack at the lowest quotation, and buyers scarcely know how to offer little enough to be within the bounds of reasonable safety There is absolutely no element of strength on the side of sellers, and he would be a bold prophet who would fix the minimum for the cereal year Under the circumstances, it is probable that English farmers who succeed in making 35 shillings a quarter as an average of all their wheat will be comparatively fortunate.

What will farmers do? They certainly cannot keep on growing wheat to sell at 30 shillings a quarter, and if they were sure that such a price would prevail next year there would probably be a greatly diminished area of land sown with the cereal. Various estimates of the cost of growing wheat in this country have from time to time appeared. Of course the cost differs considerably according to soil, climate, rent, cost of labor and other expenses. But if we take a fair example case, where rents are moderate and wages only 12 shillings a week for day laborers and 13 shillings or 14 shillings for plowmen, it will appear that the return on most farms for wheat growing will not cover expenditure In order to be sure that we do not exaggerate the cost of wheat growing, let us suppose the case of a farm on which four quarters of wheat per acre can be grown in an average of seasons. To simplify matters we will also suppose that the tenant can sell straw, and that the straw from an acre of land will purchase town manure for an acre, delivered on or close to the farm As four quarters are over the average produce per acre for England, and there is waste or inferior land on every farm (fences and ditches and all waste being reckoned in), we cannot put rent, tithe, rates, and taxes at less than £2 per acre, even at the reduced rents of the period We get, then, at the following figures, showing the cost of growing one acre of wheat

	£	s	d
Rent tithe, rates and taxes	[illegible]	0	0
Carting and spreading manure	0	10	0
Plowing, rolling drilling and harrowing	0	1[illegible]	0
Seed including preparation	0	10	0
Keeping rooks off	0	[illegible]	0
Hoeing and weeding	0	10	0
Harvesting and thatching	1	0	0
Threshing, dressing, and carting out	0	10	0
Wear and tear of implements	0	[illegible]	0
Total expenditure per acre	[illegible]	0	0
Receipts four quarters of wheat at 30s	6	0	0

There is nothing allowed here for interest on capital, the farmer's or bailiff's superintendence, or the very considerable miscellaneous expenses on a farm that cannot be charged to any special crop. These items commonly amount to at least £1 an acre Again, where the manure is made at home, as it usually is, there is almost always an expense in making it, not reckoning anything for the straw which is produced on the farm. Fattening cattle seldom pays for the total cost of the roots they consume, to say nothing of the cake or other purchased feeding stuffs so at least another £1 an acre must be allowed for the manure when it is made at home Adding these items, we get at a loss of £2 an acre on growing wheat to sell at 30 shillings a quarter, and we are convinced that we have not exaggerated the loss, especially when we bear in mind the fact that wheat is one of the crops which should help to pay for cleaning the land when it is fallowed or half-fallowed after growing green crops that are never expected to pay expenses Examples might be given of farms producing more than four quarters in an average of seasons, at very little, if any, greater cost than that estimated above but there are many more in which the average yield is a quarter less, without a proportionate decrease of expenditure. It is often necessary, too, especially in a wet spring, when the wheat turns yellow, to apply a top dressing of so-called artificial manure, costing £1 per acre or more

It is doubtful whether English farmers, at current rents and other expenses, can profitably grow wheat at 40 shillings a quarter, and we may be certain that if the average price should be permanently below that figure the area of land under wheat will in future decrease even more rapidly than it has done during the last ten years

To sum up this branch of the question, it "goes without saying" that in no country will farmers keep on growing wheat at a loss, and that as, according to the best authorities, even the ryots of India can not send us wheat at 30 shillings per quarter, it may be concluded that no other farmers can, and that therefore the present extremely low prices will not last long Whether the existing generation of English farmers will see a return of prices remunerative to them is a much more doubtful question

* * * * * * * *

Slowly, it may be, but none the less surely, a way out of the deadlock in our agriculture will be found It is contrary to reason and common sense to suppose that land in the best market for agricultural produce in the world will go out of cultivation Rents may and probably will have to come down generally for a time at least, as they have come down in most new lettings, and farmers may have to reduce their scale of personal expenditure but, if only as a manufactory of meat, dairy produce, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables, the land of this country must pay to cultivate on some terms At present our farmers are the chief victims of a state of transition which has upset all their calculations. Those who pass through it, and those who enter the occupation of land after new bases of operations have been arranged, may perhaps enjoy greater prosperity than even their predecessors rejoiced in when rents went up with a run and their sons commenced to keep hunters and their daughters to "spank the grand piano."

BEECHER'S PHENOMENAL VANITY.

Albany Journal

The phenomenal vanity and self-conceit of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his frantic desire to be always in the mouths of men, even at the cost of his own good name appear to have made him altogether unmindful of, more than one "Act of Oblivion," passed in his favor by a charitable public It is said to be a common thing among "Ticket-of-Leave Men," under the exhilaration of restored personal liberty, to forget a liability which always impends—viz that abuse of their freedom will tend to provoke a revocation of it. The waywardness of human nature is indeed an immeasurable quantity The public prints often chronicle the surprising fact that a convict discharged from Sing Sing one day has been found in the Tombs in New York the next.

Few more or oftener than Mr Beecher himself have stood in need of "men's charitable speeches, and fewer still have received them in such a generous measure How often has a humane public shut its eyes and held its nose as the carcass of some Beecher exploit passed on its way to the dumping-ground? The nature must be hard indeed which does not soften under such dispensations of human kindness, but only one thoroughly base could make an evil return for such transcendent benefit.

A most provoking feature in the character of this man is his utter incapacity to walk in the procession of human life in the order and with the deportment that satisfy other people. He is nothing if not singular, and seems haunted by the fear that, if he should keep his place in the ranks of whatever party he may select for dalliance, he might be "lost in the crowd" It is a vital necessity to him that the rabble point and shout "There, that's Beecher!" Denied notoriety, his fate would be that of a mouse under an exhausted receiver—he would, incontinently, swell and burst. Generally, his end is answered when he can cause the public finger to point to himself in admiration if possible, but failing that, for any reason, good or bad.

Now it may be that it is not so much that he means to be treacherous or insubordinate as because of a congenital weakness, which, in the presence of opportunities to pose as one wiser and better than other men, renders him powerless to resist the promptings of vanity. Seasons of harmony within the party are his occasions to foment strife in order to magnify his own personality.

It is high time for Mr. Beecher to realize that the armor he wears is a poor defense against the shafts of truth and righteousness; and, numberless as his activities may be, that the feats for which he is most notorious are not of the kind which add lustre to citizenship or qualify men to become public teachers in a virtuous commonwealth. Moral counsels unsupported by a corresponding life have but little weight in a society like ours—the school-master and the moralist have been abroad to too much purpose

Mr. Beecher's grievance seems to be that enthusiasm has been aroused for which he gave no signal on behalf of a candidate not named by himself We have Mr. Beecher's word for it that he will do "all in my (his) power" to defeat Mr Blaine, which is much more credible than most of his utterances There is a very general impression that Mr Beecher's laboratory nowadays is running upon full time and that its chief product is defamation of Mr Blaine This is not a safe business for the tenant of a glass house. We are not yet near enough to the millennium to warrant the belief that retaliation has had its day. Unwilling as most people may be to exhume the scandals inseparably connected with the name of Beecher, there is a limit to human patience and he is not a prudent man who goes beyond it and thereby provokes others to the same excess. One glance in a looking-glass ought to convince Mr Beecher that his labor would be more wisely bestowed in the preparation of some cosmetic which might whiten his own visage, than in devising a stove-polish wherewith he may blacken the face of Mr. Blaine The day when Mr Beecher shall appear with a moral complexion as sure as that of Mr. Blaine he will not be scrutinized by his best friends Alas, that the coming of such a day is so hopeless!

AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE

Cleveland Absolutely Unfit to be President of this Nation

New York Independent

It is difficult to think of a more grotesque and, in some respects, revolting spectacle than that now presented to the American people by the candidacy of Mr Cleveland What adds to its singularity is the fact that those who figure conspicuously in the scene do not seem to appreciate either its character or their own position, or, if they do, evince a power of concealment as rare and marvelous as the scene itself

Grover Cleveland, who, less than four years ago, was merely a commonplace lawyer in Buffalo, about 43 years of age, suddenly jumped into the mayoralty of that city, and then, by another jump, mounted to the chief magistracy of the state and when his gubernatorial term is about half completed we find him before the people as the democratic candidate for president of the United States Such a combination of circumstances was never before seen in the history of a small man If the age of miracles has passed, that of political accidents has not Four years ago no one saw anything in the antecedent record of Mr Cleveland fitting him for the presidency, or giving the remotest hint that any party would select him as a candidate for this high office. He happened to become the mayor of Buffalo, then he happened, under peculiar circumstances, to be nominated and elected as the governor of this state, and then, when the democratic party wanted a candidate for president, he happened to be the man who, as the nominating convention thought, would be most certain to carry the state of New York especially in view of the objection of many republicans to the nomination of Mr Blaine Those streaks of sheer good luck, and not the abilities of the candidate, and not anything in his public record explain why the Bayards, the Thurmans and the Randalls of the democratic party are invited to play second fiddle to a man in all respects immensely their inferior.

The grand rallying cry with which the people were to be carried by storm and Cleveland was to be shouted into the presidency we have in the two words—purity and reform These words were to do the business. Personal purity was to take the lead as the guarantee of reform Mr Cleveland was to be paraded before the people as the very paragon of the idea, and through him, and especially through his clean and unsullied purity, the democratic party, so often rejected by the people, was at last to win the long-coveted prize The conscience of the people would be satisfied with the purity of the candidate the independent republicans would come to his help and Christian voters, could for once at least, vote as they pray and pray as they vote. The campaign would be mainly one of personal character, and for the purpose of such a contest Mr Cleveland's stainless record left nothing to be desired

Alas! alas! for human calculations and hopes! The campaign had not fairly opened when it became known to the general public that this pure man, whose personal character was to be the charm of his candidacy and the pledge of his success, was himself soiled with a gross and disgusting immorality, unfitting him to be president or to fill any other office in the gift of the people The facts were not and are not denied either by himself or his friends and there is no evidence before the people that the admitted facts are not specimen facts in the private history of this man Such facts do not usually go alone They live in serial groups and have a way of repeating themselves The strong presumption from one group is that there are other undiscovered groups of the same kind

The *Independent*, the moment the disguise was thrown off and the real character of Mr Cleveland was disclosed, took the position which it maintains to-day, and will maintain to the end of the canvass. That position is, that the facts, as known and admitted on all hands, utterly and absolutely unfit Mr Cleveland to be a candidate for the presidency of this great nation Common decency, to say nothing about Christianity, demanded that his name should at once have been withdrawn and some one put in his place whose candidacy would not be an insult to the people, and whose election would not be a disgrace to the country. We should deplore, more than we can express, his political success We call upon the ministry of the land to teach their people that partisanship can not obliterate the seventh commandment from the law of God, that the family environed by the sacred moralities which alike define its function and guard its purity and honor is the unit of the state and the sheet-anchor of the social system, and that the man who, to gratify his base passions, becomes the betrayer and corrupter of womanhood, is not to be honored or trusted in any sphere of life. We call upon the religious press to give a loud echo to such teaching, and we ask every voter who thinks of voting for Mr. Cleveland, and who, with the light now before him, can not do so ignorantly, to consider well what he is proposing to do, and what would be the moral effect of knowingly electing such a man to the presidency.

It would be useless to waste words on those thick-and-thin democrats who, when they go to the ballot-box, leave their conscience at home, and always vote the party ticket, asking no questions as to the character of the candidate There are, however, many democrats who mean to keep a good conscience toward God and man, and we earnestly suggest that in the democratic candidate for president they are confronted by facts which sternly demand that they should be governed by the "higher law" of purity and righteousness.

Those independent republicans who, on the basis of a moral reason, refused to support the republican ticket, and who, in ignorance of the private record of Mr Cleveland, committed themselves to his support, must, in order to preserve the least show of consistency decline to vote for him To ignore the facts in the grave and serious charge against him is willfully to shut one's eyes to the truth. To pretend that this charge, considered in application to his candidacy is a matter of no consequence, is to set up a most debasing standard of morals, and virtually say to public men that a good or bad private character will not be considered by the people in casting their votes. To condone the offense on the assumption of sincere repentance, without a particle of proof, is simply to encourage its repetition by others, if not by the offender himself We do not see how independent republicans, upon their own showing, can, by any possibility vote for Mr Cleveland They may do it if they will but theirs is not the kind of independent republicanism in which we believe We cannot understand how it can look itself in its own mirror uncrimsoned by the blush of shame.

Viceroys of India.

London Truth

Of the Viceroys of India, the first Lord Canning, was English, the second, Lord Elgin, Scotch the third, Lord Laurence, Irish, the fourth, Lord Mayo, Irish also; the fifth, sixth and seventh, Lords Northbrook, Lytton, and Ripon, were English. But now the appointment of Lord Dufferin re-establishes an Irishman on the viceregal throne. For some time it has been a common joke in London that "our only general," Woolseley, and "our only ambassador," Dufferin, were both Irish This viceroyalty of India has been, through Lord Dufferin's whole career, his point of aspiration It is a mistake to suppose that money is to be made, as in the days of Clive and Hastings, or saved out of the salary of $125,000 a year in the office, but it permits the husbanding of private fortune, and Lord Dufferin's finances need repair Of his children, the second boy must inherit the brilliant qualities of the Sheridan race.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

WHEAT OR MEAT.

The cold end of this burning question, and the one of which our Oregon farmers will find it best to take hold is that it is a waste of time labor and money to raise wheat that sells for less than it costs. The moment the market turns so as to give our producers a little profit, the wheat growers of other countries will flood the markets with surplus What is a market worth in which you can deal only by a loss? If our farmers would produce one-third less wheat they would get more for the small crop than they do for the big one and then they would have one-third of the land now sowed in wheat to be put in oats, barley, corn, grass or any other crop Common sense should admonish farmers to grow less wheat, and thus obtain better prices for what they do produce Meat is the farm product for which there is the most demand, and is the only one the price of which has steadily advanced the last half century. If we keep at unprofitable wheat raising and drive out our European competitors we invite them to go into this field, which is naturally ours, and raise the hogs and beeves and sheep, with which we might supply their market and our own While we are waging war to retain a worthless control of the wheat market they will go into the production also of butter and cheese We shall thus place ourselves in a position to be cut in the most savage manner at both ends of our agriculture Our farmers are superior in intelligence, capital, ability to change when needed, and in command of vast tracts of the best and cheapest grazing lands in the world, and our advice to them is to take possession of the meat and dairy field and let simpler tillers of the soil fight for supremacy in the wheat fields

WHERE TO KEEP MILK.

A lady writes to the *Michigan Farmer* as follows "I have proven by actual experience that a cellar is not a good place for milk by using an out-door milk room all running up and down stairs with milk, carrying pans and washing shelves is dispensed with Air can circulate freely about the pans by setting on slat shelves and being careful about spilling milk, once a week is often enough to wash them, while the milk is taken from the door for calves and pigs by the men There is another item, too, worthy of consideration About 5 o'clock in the morning I go out to the milk room to attend to skimming and straining the milk I get the fresh air and drink in all the beauties of a "morning in the country," the sun is just peeping up in the east, almost hid by a clump of trees, the dew is sparkling on every blade of grass and leaf, the birds are reveling in a perfect flood of melody, the cattle are lowing, lambs are bleating, chanticleer is telling shrilly that morning has come, the little chickens and turkeys are peeping for their breakfas, and as I feel the blood coursing through my veins with quickening pulsations, sending a glow to my cheeks and adding strength and health, I know it is better than if I slept the morning away, or stood in a damp cellar skimming milk.

POINTS FOR THE DAIRY.

1 In making butter, good, sound, wholesome food is indispensable To make a good article from poor material is as impossible in dairying as in any manufacturing industry

2 In making cheese, the full heat in scalding should be reached very gradually To suddenly heat a cube of curd is to contract the pores so that the whey and gas of the interior are not fully liberated, and going into the cheese causes bad effects.

3 Excessive acidity in cream before churning causes a partial separation of the butter fats, and the acid also develops glycerine from one of the oils composing these fats. Souring cream does not add to the quality of butter; it simply creates a stronger flavor, in contrast to the delicate flavor of unsoured cream, which is the true flavor of aroma

4. Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that it is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which experiment time and again, has demonstrated

HOW TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK

A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 263 pounds of butter were made this year This is, in part, the treatment of the cow "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows, every day, water slightly warmed and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water You will find, if you have not this daily practice, that your cows will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty But this mess she will take at any time and ask for more The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water-pail at a time, morning, noon and night"

CHARCOAL AND LIME FOR FOWLS

Charcoal and lime should be allowed fowls always Let them have all they will swallow Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are Charcoal pounded up into bits of pieces about the size of a grain of corn or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it The cost of charcoal is but a trifle, and where the distance from town is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood stove may be sieved out, and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way Especially during the spring and early summer months is it desirable to use charcoal freely Lime, too, is valuable in many ways In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease, and laying hens should have lime, where they can make use of it in assisting in the production of eggs.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

When it is possible select from land which is naturally moist, on the margin of a creek, lake or pond, and use as a fertilizer four parts leaf mold or dry muck, two parts unbleached wood ashes, and one part fine bone dust, applied freely around the plants or along the rows But if you have no such soil as above described be not deterred from planting By deep preparation of the soil, the use of proper fertilizers, that culture, watering and mulching, good abundant crops of strawberries can be produced on any fairly good soil, even if naturally "high and dry." If you plant in hills they may be two by two feet, if in drills, to be worked by a horse or mule, the rows may be three and a half or four feet apart and plants from twelve to twenty inches in the row

OILING WAGON WHEELS

A well-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease, but if this matter is not attended to it will be used up in five or six years Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes and wheel Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle-trees, and castor oil for iron hubs, but many of the present axle greases are also excellent, and have the merit of being cheaper and easier to handle. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a slight coating. This is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulder-bands and nut-washer into the hub around and outside the boxes To oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with the spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

DON'T SACRIFICE THE SHEEP

Farmers are very likely to shift their stock whenever a change comes in profits. If sheep go down, the flock is sold and horned cattle or horses put upon the farm, and in a year or two the thing is reversed again A correspondent of the Michigan *Farmer* exhorts wool-growers to hold on to their flocks. He says

Before sacrificing their flocks farmers should consider all features of the question bearing on the case, and then act considerately in the premises. Never in the history of American farming was there so much interest manifested as in the production of wool Politicians are compelled to consider the question, and, if legislation is the cause of the depression in prices of the product of the farm, legislation can and will cure it It is not wise to accept defeat and explode our magazines until an effort at least is made to recover lost ground. A few cents on a pound of wool is not the only factor in the question, farmers who have such a number of sheep as the farm will conveniently carry cannot sacrifice them without doing injustice to the fertility of the soil and its capacity to produce other staple articles to take the place of wool and mutton

The question of manure cannot be ignored If 100 sheep can permanently improve five acres a year so that it will produce one-fourth more bushels of grain, the absence of sheep in the economy of the farm will be felt to a great or less degree than can be well determined until an attempt is made to get along without them From the statistics furnished from the office of the secretary of state it is clearly demonstrated that the yield of wheat is gauged by the number of sheep kept on the farm

A present decline of a few cents per pound on wool, with no indications that fat sheep will be less remunerative for food than for years past, is not sufficient for selling off sheep at a sacrifice nor for any less attention bestowed upon the flock.

To those who are out of sheep the present season will be a favorable time to invest some money in a good flock, as there will be plenty of farmers who will be anxious to sell For those who have determined to dispose of a portion of their flock by sales or by fattening, it will be a good time to use good judgment, sharpened by experience, to select for the home flock only such as come up to the ideal sheep The very best time for such a selection is when shearing, and to mark such as are desirable to keep

There are some sheep in every flock that are really worth double the value of the average lot. The average number of pounds of wool per head, for the state, is little more than five and a half, and not a township in the state will average seven pounds while there are plenty of grade flocks that will shear seven pounds of washed wool per head By a judicious selection, taking out the light shearers and short staple wools, not only can the average be greatly increased, but the value and reputation of wool can be advanced to a par with the best wools in the market.

Growing more and better wool on less legs should be the motto rather than keeping a less number of sheep on a farm Wool is a product that does not take fertility from soil like the growing grain, but actually adds to the value of the farm for grain growing purposes. Buyers are talking about paying 50 cents to 75 less per head for feeding wethers, and interested parties are talking down the prices of store sheep but as yet no sales have been made to fix values

Feeders will fill up their yards if they have to pay last year's prices, and it is folly to sacrifice a fine flock of sheep on account of temporary shrinkage of wool values The best way for farmers to help to advance the price of wool is for every one to buy a new suit of clothes, while they are cheap and thus help manufacturers to an outlet for their goods, not forgetting the war cry of the restoration of '67 tariff rates

A LETTER TO THE W. C. T. U.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale Writes Advising them to do Nothing that will Help Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Oct 19.—The Rev Edward Everett Hale has addressed the following open letter to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which will shortly hold a convention in St Louis

BOSTON, Oct 7, 1884

To the Ladies of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union —For ten years past I have enjoyed more than I can tell the satisfaction of certain co-operation with the union so far as its laws permitted me that pleasure It seems to me by far the most effective temperance organization and to hold the most promise to the future of America Because of this satisfaction in the past, I write to you ladies to beg you not to let it break up now in dissension by allying it to one person or another in partisan controversies, whatever the immediate temptation Its force is in its union on principle and in securing step by step definite purposes Do not let us throw away that force by not using it. I see the temptation, but pray think of the risk We certainly do not want it said of women that they do evil that good may come Least of all do we want that women shall direct half votes or whole votes for the election of Grover Cleveland to be president It would be sad to have it truly said that the pure women of America placed a man in the White house whose presence there would shut out all women for the four years which followed Believe me ladies, truly yours,

EDWARD F HALE

THE "HUB" IN 1862

How Judge Russell Stole the Emancipation Proclamation

Lowell Times

There are some very trifling events in the make up of local history, but which are not without a certain degree of importance It is possible that at the first public reading of President Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in Boston may rank itself in this category, and the following is the history of the fact The evening of the day on which the proclamation was issued at Washington, a copy thereof came by telegraph to the Boston *Journal* office, and the same evening a meeting of free-soilers had assembled in Tremont Temple While the night editor of the *Journal* was engaged in preparing the dispatch for transmission to the composing room, Judge Thomas Russell entered the editorial sanctum, all out of breath, and inquired as to the truth of such a proclamation having been promulgated by the president, and was shown the dispatch sheets on which it was written He begged the loan of them for a quarter of an hour, but this was refused, as being against all rule The judge then seized them and ran with all speed from the editorial room, followed by the night editor in pursuit, but was not caught. He reached the platform of the Tremont Temple, interrupted the speaker, and read the proclamation, when a scene of excitement followed which baffled description Some talk was had about the proprietor of the *Journal* (Colonel Charles O. Rogers), having Judge Russell arrested for the theft, but this did not take place This was the first time the proclamation was publicly read in Boston

Cervantes at Valladolid.

Athenæum Aug 2, 1884

Don Q de Gayangos has recently published in the *Revista de España* some interesting papers under the title "Cervantes in Valladolid" They are founded on a manuscript volume belonging to the British museum, entitled "Memorias de Valladolid" which, among other matters, contains a diary extending from the holy week of 1605 till the end of July in that year The writer, whose name does not appear, was a Portuguese, and gives a minute account of the festivities in honor of the birth of Philip IV and the arrival of Lord Howard, of Effingham, who had come with a large suite to ratify the peace concluded in London the previous year The most interesting things, however, in the diary are the references to Cervantes, whom the writer evidently knew For instance, a an evening party the host, who had already retired to rest in the adjoining room, endeavored to induce his wife, who was given to gambling, to stop playing, when she roughly replied, "Be quiet and let me play, Lope Carcia! Won't you? Cervantes, hand me that candle there, and we shall see if I don't contrive to make him be quiet." But still more interesting are the allusions to the immortal novel For instance, the writer calls an odd-looking horseman who happened to pass Don Quixote and his attendant Sancho, and on another occasion he nicknames a strange figure Don Quixote, and adds, "Galabajal Caballero como Sancho" Don P de Gayangos discusses the interesting question how the immortal romance could be so familiar to Valladolid in the spring of 1605 The Privilegio of the first part of "Don Quixote" is dated, as all Cervantists know, Sept 26, 1604, and the Tasa Dec. 20 It could not, therefore, have been issued from the press till January or February 1605 It seems surprising that it should already have become so well known as to be quoted in this style by the summer of the same year Senor Gayangos supposes, therefore, that the tradition mentioned by Rios, that Pellicer rejects, may be true. The Duke de Bejar, according to Rios, hesitated to accept the dedication of "Don Quixote," and Cervantes obtained leave to read a couple of chapters to the duke and a select company. So delighted were the audience that they forced Cervantes to begin at the beginning and read the whole book through This private reading had, Senor Gayangos thinks, made the book so popular that allusions to it became current even before it was printed

Mr. McSweeney.

"I am a British jail Mr Blaine was secretary of state Mr. Blaine went out of power, and I went out of prison"—*McSweeney.*

Mr. McSweeney does not tell the truth He was a British officeholder, and violated British law, and therefore was put into a British jail. Mr. Blaine "went out of power" early in December; Mr McSweeney still remained in prison in the August following, having refused in March to return to this country, though the government offered to pay his passage He preferred to be, as he now is, a British subject, and is doing the work of the English government in trying to prevent the election of Mr Blaine.—*Ex.*

Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets please practicing physicians, patients and all the people at large Dr J A Miller, in a communication sent to us from his home in San Leandro Cal thus speaks of them "I have employed Dr R V Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets in my practice for the last four years I now use no other alterative cathartic medicines in all the cases of derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels I know of nothing that equals them." These are well chosen and expressive words The "Pellets" merit all encomiums showered upon them however. Sugar-coated inclosed in glass vials and well preserved By druggists

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Of testimonials of the most wonderful cures voluntarily sent us we do not publish them as they do not make the cures It is our medicine Hop Bitters that make the cures. It has never failed and never can We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters

A Losing Joke

A prominent physician of Pittsburg to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her jokingly said "Try Hop Bitters The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it as it cost him a good patient

Fees of Doctors

The fee of doctors at $5 00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness

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Is it possible that Mr Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?

I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die from Kidney and Liver trouble"

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For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life

It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

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Country Orders a Specialty.

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General Hardware,

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Warren Powder Mills

SPORTING & BLASTING POWDER

Boston Sporting Snap Shot, Continental Rifle, also a fine assortment of

Jewelers' Tools, Fishing Tackle and Scroll Saws

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Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps, Gossamers, etc

Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Packing, Hose, etc.

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Photographer,

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For sale, made to order, and repaired.

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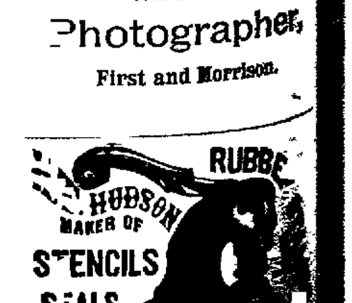

RUBBER

HUDSON

MAKER OF

STENCILS

SEALS

Seal Engraver, 31

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY Oct [illegible]

[illegible] weather [illegible] rain [illegible] report [illegible]

The [illegible] from Liverpool [illegible]

RECEIPTS [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

WHEAT [illegible] and the market appears to be [illegible]

MILLSTUFF [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

OATS [illegible]

POTATOES [illegible]

EGGS [illegible]

CHICKENS [illegible]

HOPS [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Oct [illegible]—Weather [illegible]

Receipts Wheat [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] 17,000 [illegible]

Wheat [illegible]

Barley [illegible]

Oats [illegible]

Market [illegible]

Bran Steady

Grain Bags Inactive and weak

Corn [illegible]

Potatoes Market weak [illegible] Oregon [illegible]

Hides Easy

Salmon Dull

Provisions Quiet prices unchanged

Wool Inactive

Hops Steady no important transactions

Eggs Market poorly supplied with fresh [illegible] Eastern in fair supply [illegible]

Butter Quiet and unchanged [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Oct 27 —Wheat lower [illegible] York lower $11 37½ bid, January [illegible] ribs lower [illegible] Lard ribs $10 cash

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct 27 —Wheat steady, [illegible] hides, quiet but steady wool, easier

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS RE[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27 —Floating cargoes—Very [illegible] On passage and for shipment—Very inactive Mark Lane—Wheat steady maize slow Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and [illegible] small

Farmers deliveries past week between [illegible]

English country markets—Quiet

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS Oct 27 —Spot market—Wheat and [illegible]

French country markets—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 27 —Sterling exchange London banks 60 days $4 80[illegible] documentary $4[illegible] Transfers 15

Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent

NEW YORK Oct 27 —Silver bullion 100[illegible]

Sterling exchange prime bankers long [illegible] short $4 8[illegible]

[illegible] from 1 to [illegible] lower [illegible]

U S Bonds—3s, 100[illegible], 4½s, 113[illegible], 4s 121

LONDON Oct [illegible] Consols 100 11[illegible]

[illegible] English standard, 925 fine, [illegible]

U S bonds 4½s 11[illegible] 4s 124[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Br bark County of Merioneth came [illegible] The [illegible] is at loading to C Caesar & [illegible] The [illegible] is under charter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co [illegible] at loading

The Pr bark Kelvin wood, 1009 tons, has [illegible] from Valparaiso for San Francisco. On arrival [illegible] the heads she will be ordered here It is reported she has a grain charter

The Werra will come up river with full cargo, 1193 tons

One-eighth of the ship Titan built in 18[illegible] been sold to Captain Allyne for $3000

Astoria high tides to-morrow at 7 47 A M, 7 18 P M

The str Oregon will be due to-morrow and Columbia sails hence

The Br wooden bark Arabella was at Valparaiso about Sept 15 under charter to go to Victoria

Word is anxiously awaited here of the str [illegible] due at Pt Townsend from Alaska. Previous fogs are supposed to have caused her delay

The Idaho sails for the north about [illegible] night

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT BLAKELEY Oct 2[illegible] —Sailed—Br bk [illegible] for Sydney

SEATTLE Oct 26 —Arrived—Schr Letitia, [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 27 —Arrived—Schr [illegible], Kahului [illegible] Tacoma schr Laura [illegible] Coos bay bk Fleetwing, whaling, reports [illegible] abandoned in ice, str Willamette [illegible] Seattle schr Glenroe fishing

Cleared—Fr bk Hector Bayonne, France

TACOMA Oct 27 —Arrived—Bk Lizzie Williams, San Francisco

Sailed Chili bk Fresia, Valparaiso

ASTORIA Oct 27 8 A M —Cloudy wind [illegible] Tug Hunter arrived in 12 M Alice left up with [illegible] Werra 1 20 P M Church left up with the County of Merioneth 1 30 P M Cooke left up with Kaisi [illegible] 4 P M

CAPE HANCOCK Oct 27 —Tug Hunter in [illegible] M 41 M bar rough fogs rainy wind [illegible] miles

FOREIGN PORTS

VALPARAISO Sept [illegible] Sailed—Br bk [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Kelvin [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Portland

Sept 14 Pr bk Tranmere [illegible] Royal Roads

[illegible] Arrived [illegible] Victoria

[illegible] Oct 11 Arrived [illegible]

LIVERPOOL Oct [illegible] Sailed Brsh [illegible] San Francisco

DUBLIN Oct [illegible] Arrived Br [illegible] San Francisco

LONDON Oct 24 —Cleared—Br sh [illegible] San Francisco

SPOKEN

July 2[illegible] 49 11 S [illegible] W Pr str [illegible] Cardiff for San Francisco

Sept 4 [illegible] N [illegible] W Ger sh Imperieuse Liverpool for San Francisco

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

Fogs and consequent dampness have existed ... changed to rain although thick weather is still ... Two light showers of rain not more than enough to wet the sidewalks fell during the day. Reports from points in the eastern section report cloudy weather this morning.

The state of California carried out 413 c salmon from the Aberdeen Packing Company.

Overland receipts include 600 cs canned ... 20 kits ... 20 bbl fish 10 ... eggs ... 30 kgs nails, ... cs cigars, 20 tubs ... canned goods 20 kgs nails ... 10 bbls cranberries ... and 60 bbls beans.

The Ger bk Werra from Liverpool brings 1001 ... 100 csks soda crystals, 100 bxs ... bricks, 50 bbls ginger ale, 100 cs mineral water ... 1185 bxs tin plates, 101 pigs ... ware, 4 long tons salt.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Last 24 hours ... ctls wheat, 316 bbls flour, 304 ctls oats, 6 ... sks millstuff, 363 sks potatoes, 9,644 lbs wool, 610 lbs hides, 30 cs eggs, 81 sks ... hops, 310 bxs fruit, 15 pkgs butter. Also 20,875 ctls wheat ... bbls flour and 510 lbs hide from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—At San Francisco the market has touched a very low point from accepting 38s for orders. Few owners are content to accept such low rates and the spot list is increasing. Our own market appears to be in better feeling, at least it is more than 10s higher than the supposition that the ... secured no more than 46s 6d to ... The boat now on hand are smaller and hold for more. Offers of tonnage to arrive show some ... crease, yet ships could be secured at about current spot rates. The rate paid the Xenia for lumber to Montevideo is variously stated on the outside to ... $16 to $17 with probably $16 being the figure.

WHEAT—Rollers of Walla Walla wheat are free sellers at $1 05 and the market appears to be quite steady. This valley is deemed weaker. It is ... stated that one shipping firm who have bought little of late has reduced outside limits to $1 0... Others continue to quote $1 12½ for best shipping grades, and we cannot lower quotations. It is claimed that those who were the first to advance prices are now the first to reduce them and most buyers are consequently averse to reducing limits. There is about the usual business doing ... valley with off grades finding no favor.

MILLSTUFF—Movement very free ... local prices are firm ... shipments to San Francisco are still being made.

FLOUR—Best brands are in large sale while others are plentiful and selling at very irregular prices.

OATS—More animated ... they are slow of sale at 36@38c. Quote good to choice feed 32@35c.

POTATOES—Receipts are still quite free and the outgoing steamer will take round lots ... ... 70c per bushel. Sweets ...

EGGS—Very scarce and firm ... receipts don't meet expectations ... eastern came in ...

CHICKENS—Arrivals are not so large nor is the demand so heavy. Values are not affected ... ceipts selling at ... The request is now a ... a dealing character.

HOPS—Several buyers are now in the field ... section but are not reported as doing much ... the sales are reported here but 10@12c is possible for choice to extra choice parcels. Fully half the ... has turn will have to sell as common to inferior and would command no more than 10 ... lo ... in California markets the latest sale being 50 bales ... Sacramento at 10@12c.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Weather thick, rain.

Receipts—Wheat 21,000 ctls, flour 37,000 qr sks, potatoes 5000 sks, eggs 400 cs, ... 1000 ctls, including 9000 Washington territory.

Charters—Spot—Br ship Cressington, iron, 2180 tons, for wheat to Cork U K, Havre or Antwerp, 35s. Pr ship Chrysolite, wood, ... lumber to Cork ... K, private. Br bk Quickstep ... ber Puget sound for Melbourne, private. Chilian ... prior to arrival for wheat to Cork U K ... Br ship Galgate, iron, 1590 ... 38s 6d. Br ship Loch ... 1551 tons ... Tonnage in port engaged for grain 63,000 tons. In port disengaged ... suitable for grain 114,000. Tonnage on the way ... 20,000 tons register.

Wheat—Spot market steadier and rather firm ... demand. No 1 shipping $1 25@1 30; futures ... pric No. 1 white buyer the season $1 30, ...

Flour—Dull and weak. Oregon and Walla Walla nominal at $3 75@4 50.

Barley—Spot firm and prices are against buyers. Feed 85@91 futures active. No 1 feed seller the year $1 13, buyer the season $1 15.

Oats—Common feed $1@1 10, good to choice feed, $1 25@1 35; choice milling, $1 40@1 60. Market quiet.

Bran—Steady.

Grain Bags—Inactive and weak.

Corn—There are more sellers than buyers. Sales small yellow at $1 ...

Potatoes—Market weak. Garnet Chile choice 70c; Oregon common 50@60c.

Hides—Easy.

Salmon—Dull.

Provisions—Quiet, prices unchanged.

Wool—Inactive.

Hops steady, no important transactions.

Eggs—Market poorly supplied with fresh California. Quote 44c. Eastern in fair supply at 2... ...

Butter—Quiet at unchanged quotations.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Wheat lower, 77c; Nov ... ber pork lower, $11 37½ bid, January, $11 ... lower, $6 87½@6 90. January, ribs, lower, $6 ... November short ribs, $10, cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Wheat, steady; flour and hides quiet but steady; wool, easier.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Floating cargoes—Very slow. On passage and for shipment—Very inactive. Mark Lane—Wheat steady, maize slow. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and maize small.

Farmers' deliveries past week between 60,000 ... 65,000 qrs.

English country markets—Quiet.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Spot market—Wheat and flour firm.

French country markets—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days, $4 80@4 80½; documentary $4 81½. Transfers 15.

Bank of England rate of interest 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce 109¾.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 81, short, $4 84.

Good commercial from 1 to ... lower, documentary, 2 to ... lower.

U S Bonds—3s, 100½, 4½s, 113¼, 4s, 121.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Consols, 100 11-16 money, 100 13-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine per fine ounce 50¾.

U S bonds—4½s, 116 ...; 4s, 124½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Br bark County of Merioneth came under prior charter for wheat loading to G Cæsar & Co.

The Br ship Falstaff is under charter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co for wheat loading.

The Br bark Kelvin, wood, 1099 tons, has sailed from Valparaiso for San Francisco. On arrival off the heads she will be ordered here. It is reported she has a grain charter.

The Werra will come up river with full cargo of 1109 tons.

One-eighth of the ship Titan, built in 1869, has been sold to Captain Allyne for $3000.

Astoria high tides to-morrow at 1 47 A M and 7 13 P M.

The str Oregon will be due to-morrow and the Columbia sails hence.

The Br wooden bark Arabella was at Valparaiso about Sept. 15 under charter to go to Victoria.

Word is anxiously awaited here of the str Ancon, due at Pt Townsend from Alaska. Prevailing fogs are supposed to have caused her delay.

The Idaho sails for the north about Friday night.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT BLAKELY, Oct. 2...—Sailed—Br bk Dirce, for Sydney.

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Schr Letitia, coasting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27—Arrived—Schr Rosa ... Kahului, sh Shirley, Tacoma, schr Laura Madsen, Coos bay, bk Fleetwing, whaling, reports bk Isabel being abandoned in ice, str Willamette, Seattle, schr Glencoe, fishing.

Cleared—Fr bk Hector, Bayonne, France.

TACOMA, Oct. 27—Arrived—Bk Lizzie Williams, San Francisco.

Sailed—Chil bk Fresia, Valparaiso.

ASTORIA, Oct. 27, 8 A. M.—Cloudy, wind south. Tug Hunter arrived at 12 M. Alice left up with the Werra 1 30 P M. Church left up with the County of Merioneth 1 30 P M. Cooke left up with the Falstaff 4 P M.

CAPE HANCOCK, Oct. 27.—Tug Hunter in 10 15 A M; 4 P M, bar rough, foggy, rainy, wind south, 20 miles.

FOREIGN PORTS.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 15.—Sailed—Br bk Glentilt, San Francisco. Br bk Kelvin, San Francisco and Portland.

Sept. 14—Br bk Tranmere, Royal Roads.

Prior Sept. 15—Br bk Arabella, Victoria.

Sept. 1—Arrived—Chilian bk Pondicherry, Portland.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—Arrived—Str South Coast, Acapulco.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Sailed—British Duchess of Albany, San Francisco.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2...—Arrived—British Cloud, San Francisco via Cork.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Cleared—British Millwall, San Francisco.

SPOKEN.

July 22—48 11 S, 103 35 W—Br str Centurion, Cardiff for San Francisco.

Sept. 4—13 N, ... W, Ger sh Ilperneus, West Hartlepool for San Francisco.

WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD BE REPUBLICANS.

MCMINNVILLE, Oct. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

If you will grant me space I will give you my reasons for being a republican and a strong supporter of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

There are two great political parties in the United States. In order to have a potential voice in public affairs men must affiliate with one or the other. The men who are too indifferent to the public welfare or who are too good to act with either are as sticks and stones in the country. People usually belong to party just as they belong to race and religion, having been born or raised up therein. So they go on from year to year without investigation, swallowing the principles of the party without question, because their party convention gives it indorsement. They go to the polls and put in their ballots just as their associates do. How many vote understandingly? I am quite sure that nine-tenths of the Irish people, who have stood by the democratic party through cold and sunshine who have been the patient Atlantis on whose broad shoulders the democratic platform has rested while it was being loaded with principles most abhorrent to the Irish nature, have never investigated the demerits of their party or asked themselves why they should vote with and carry that party. They have never thrown off their partisanship to take a national view of things—to take a world-wide view of the bearings of their party until the *Irish World* opened their eyes and induced the most advanced among them to investigate the knownothing tendencies of the democratic party. Blackguard Bragg's insult, "let the Irish go to h—l, we will get enough from among the republicans (sore heads) to fill their places," will not soon be forgotten. Democracy did its work well up to a certain time, but when the awakening spirit of the republic became restive in the old slave harness, and thirsted for a more enlarged reading of the Declaration of Independence, the party failed to respond to the necessities of the times. Hence the birth of the republican party. Democracy that had birth in the brain of Jefferson, that was interpreted by the vigor of Andrew Jackson, did not sink into the dishonored grave of Buchanan, but still lives in the republican party. All the principles of Jefferson, with the grander principles of our time added thereon, breathe in the republican party. While we honor the Irish for their adherence, through mistaken gratitude, to the democracy, we must condemn them for allowing their feelings to override their duty to country and humanity. It is not to democracy that we are indebted for favors in the past, but rather to the spirit of American justice, which was in democracy, but which is now in republicanism. Why adhere to the body and ignore the spirit?

For several years before the birth of the republican party the democratic party had been unsectional and intolerant. The Know Nothings were principally democrats. I will quote a few passages from history, showing up some of the damnable deeds perpetrated by this so-called honorable party in this free country of ours. In Philadelphia, May, 1844, a democratic city allowed a mob, composed of native fire brands, to burn two Catholic churches, the home of the sisters of charity, a Catholic seminary, two rectories, a most valuable library and forty dwellings. About forty human lives were sacrificed and sixty others were wounded. The knownothing democratic mayor and the solons of the city council did nothing, but, like Pontius Pilate, guiltily washed their hands of the whole affair—of this dirty democratic work. Who can forget "bloody Monday" of 1855 in Louisville, Ky., when Lesteck Combs stood with revolver in hand in front of Archbishop Spaulding's residence, urging the mob to burn his house.

Since the rise of republicanism what has democracy done? What grand principle has it promulgated? Must everything progress? Must the habits of each generation change and improve with the advancing years and party only remain stationary. Can the laws of the past, whether written on parchment or graven on stone, bind the present and the future? As well tell us that the garments of the child must cover the person of the full-grown man, or the utterances of babbling babyhood fix a bound outside of which we cannot think.

Republicanism is simply the living aspiration—the advanced spirit of the American republic. It sprang full armed from the soul of the nation. It took up all that was grand in the history of all parties and flung aside all that was useless. It honored the fathers for all they had done but it did not propose to carry the sins of the fathers into the future. What has democracy to show in opposition to republicanism that we should carry the corpse any longer? It protested against the war for the Union. It protested against the emancipation proclamation. It protested against the grandest principle, that God is the father of all men, and that color, race or religion shall not debar from citizenship.

By voting for Cleveland, bully Bragg's free-trade candidate, you are assisting our old inveterate enemy to ruin this prosperous and happy country with her free-trade policy, that has ruined Ireland and scattered her fair sons and daughters to the four points of the compass. Don't vote for England's candidate, for he has insulted us as Irishmen and Catholics when governor of New York. Compare parties by their records. See which is best for the republic and for humanity. Then fling off your party shackles and vote for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan the fourth of November. By so doing you will command the respect of those who love our country and its institutions.

AN IRISH AMERICAN.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON HOUSE.

C Baird, Oregon City — F G Morrell, Centerville
J Bonner, Olympia — T J Colbert, S F
C Catlin, Freeport — J H Price & fy, Tacoma
J W Farmer, Yakima — G Bennett, do
H J McIntyre, Sauvies — A R Lyle, Prineville
J B Price & wf, Salem

THE GILMAN.

T F Wilson, Dalles — W L Dyer, Walla Walla
S Lowenberg, Goldendale — J F Kennedy & wf, S L
R F Wilson & wf, Pa — Miss Kennedy, do
Byron Jackson, S F

OCCIDENTAL.

J Burry, Toledo — F Smith, Salem
Oneal, Oakland — V Moore, Corvallis
H Bishop, do — M Moore, do
W Beach, Forest Grove — M Fitzgerald, do
M G Harbord, Salem — J Jones, do
J Marsh, Forest Grove — A L Woodward, Marshl'd
A C Coulter, Amity — Mrs A Montgomery, Astoria
H M Knapp, Fisher's ldg — Mrs A C Shinn, do
E Perret, do — J B Emery, do
C Shill, do — I Horner, Eagle Creek
I Brown, Brooks — M M High, McMinnv'e
J Dowd, Sauvie's Island — O Hibbard, Dalles
J Howard, do — J Logan, Ranier
W L Johnson, Pleasant Vly — W Williams, do
Mrs N A Rourke, Pisutile — W J Ross, Astoria

QUIMBY.

T T Caines, Eugene — W B Dalton, Albany
G H Carpenter, do — H B Ormsby, St Paul
Frank Carpenter, do — J Galligher, St Louis
F H Armstrong, Chicago — Dan Sherman, do
A W Elliott, Salem — Mrs Lemline, Chicago
D B White, Illinois — Mrs Williams, do
James Marshall, St Louis — J H Johnson, do
John Jones, do — Henry Smith, Albany
N Lanson, Oregon City — W H Brown, do
Wm Ronson, do — Chas Chapman, Ashland
Chas Chopple, Eugene — Henry Chapman, do
Jas Childs, Albany — J H Hubbard, do
Capt B B Townsend, Or — J H Hubbard, do
I F Glenn, Roseburg — Wm Brophy, do
W M Taner, Missoula — G S Jenkins, do
C H Carter, Corvallis — Mrs Fox, Nappavine
C F Smith, do — Miss Jameson, Hood Rvr
Geo N Fawcett, do — E DeJough, Oregon
C Wren & wf, Corvallis — B Beals, Tacoma
W A Thornton, Oregon — A Sweet, Tacoma
W P Wagner, Seattle — J W Gale, do
T A Walker, Walla Walla — N Lanison, do
C H Williams, do — M Hepner, do
D W Archer, do — W M Tappin, Wa. Wal

MERCHANT.

J Ryan, Nevada — M Chick, Victoria
A W Clark, Seattle — S M Gage, do
G Freeman, Tacoma — C Donovan, Whatcom
Lieut G P Catton, U S A — J A Hall, do
F Enos, Oregon City — M C Sullivan, Montana
Miss Little, New York — Dr J A Anderson, wf &
Dr Scott, San Francisco — child, San Francisco
F P Clough, Minneapolis — R G Moore, Emporia, Kan
E J Clough, do — John Hennan, Deadwood
Mrs G W Parker, Baker — Rev C A Woody & wf, Pendn
Staten Joplin, Boise City

ST CHARLES.

Simon McMahon, All over — T Shutt & wf, Castle R
Miss M Rody, Chehalis — P Buckley, Tulalip WT
C Grissan, McMinnville — C S Tubbs, Hubbard
Isaac Scott, Salem — A J Fowler, Mt Coffin
H Alger, Ekomokawa — C G Scammon, Cathlamet
Mrs E W Sehlm, Skonfa — A C Carlson, Astoria
S Potter, Sheridan — Mrs D Monahan, Astoria
J K Connor, do — C W Longhery, do
C F Forsythe, Kalama — F Multner, McMinnville
Mrs Lowe & ch, Shedd — W A Williams & wf, Salem
Miss M J Carter, do — Mrs M M Cusick, do
F S Mattoon, Corvallis — D L Clonninger, Scappoose
A Fmis, Buena Vista — J H Brown, Sheridan
P F Martin, Atlanta — N Brown, do

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.

Alta	1 15	Mexican	1 00
Belcher	75	Mono	1 00
Best & Belcher	1 80	Mount Diablo	3 00
Bodie Con	2 00	Ophir	8...
Bulwer	10	Potosi	1 ...
Chollar	2 00	Savage	1 4...
Con Cal & Virginia	4	Sierra Nevada	1 0...
Gould & Curry	1 10	Union	80
Hale & Norcross	3 20	Utah	60

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

N N Common	18¼	Pacific Mail	52
N J Preferred	42¼	Northwestern	83
Or & Trans	12¼	Lake Shore	69
Or Imp Bonds	63	N Y Central	87¼
Western Union	60	Erie	13 ...

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Or & Trans	12¼	Western Union	60¾

The Board of Fire Underwriters

OF THE PACIFIC

Hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest (within six months from this date) and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of the crime of arson by firing any property in the city of Portland, Or., on or after the 21st day of September 1884.

San Francisco, Sept 24, 1884.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
A P FLINT,
Committee on Arson.

50lm

HORSES FOR SALE.

Good Buggy Horses,
Express Wagon Horses,
Saddle Horses,
Draught Horses.

Which I will sell cheap during the next 15 days.

D. E. BUDD.

First Stable west of Canyon Gardens, Jefferson street.

MADAM MIZPAH,

Great Revealer, Clairvoyant and Fortune Teller,

198 THIRD ST

Madam is gifted with second sight and has remarkable power as a medium. 16ctm

LA SEULE MAISON FRANCAISE

THE FINEST FRESHEST AND BEST ASsortment of candies. O. M. SIMON, 82 Washington.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruit, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 12 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

G. COHN & BRO., 140 FRONT STREET. FARM and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N Front st, Portland, Or. 21s

S. COLEMAN & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE merchants, ... First street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and ... Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant ... Portland, Or.

HENRY SCHOLFHORN, SUCCESSOR TO W. E. Wise, cor 4th and Montgomery sts, Portland, Or. Gen ... produce ...

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Arbuckle Lime ... First street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(C. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) ... commission merchants ... produce ... Front st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and ... sts, Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery, ... Front st., Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EXclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. 24 N Front street, Portland.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS B... Mowers and Reapers, Canton Clippers, ... Header, ... Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, ... portable ... engines, saw mills ... grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. COLBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention Given to City Work. Office: Room ... north ... Third and ... sts.

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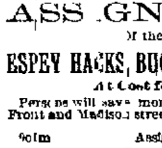

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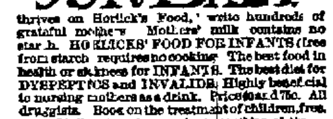

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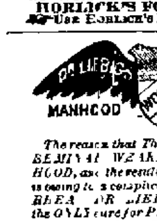

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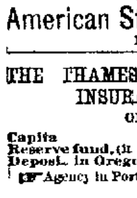

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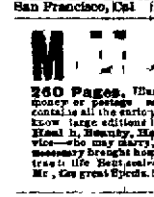

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Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A M ... touching at ... Kalama, Carrolls Point, Rainier ... Returns ... Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit those diseases to exist until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down, and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

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Proverbs, xv, 13.

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Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

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LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT		LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A M	
Oregon ... Friday	Oct. 3	State, Wednesday	Oct. 1
State ... W...	Oct. ...	Columbia, Monday	Oct. 6
Columbia ... Monday	Oct. 13	Oregon, Saturday	Oct. 11
Oregon ... Saturday	Oct. 18	State ... Thursday	Oct. 16
State ... Thursday	Oct. 23	Columbia, Tuesday	Oct. 21
Columbia ... Tuesday	Oct. 28	Oregon ... Sunday	Oct. 26
Oregon ... Sunday	Nov. 2	State ... Friday	Oct. 31
State ... Friday	Nov. 7	Columbia, Wednesday	Nov. 5

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

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Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, at 11 45 A M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 11 40 A M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N P R R.

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Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 6 25 A M, and arrive at 4 ... P M daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul with ... charge. Between ... and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at ... A M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu	W	Thu	Fri	Sat
Astoria and Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	AM	AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	AM		AM		7 AM	
Salem, Corvallis	AM			6 AM		

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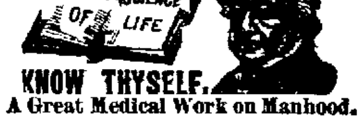

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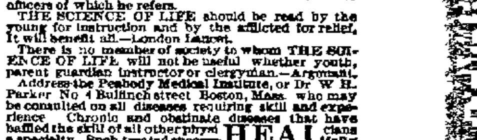

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The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1884

VOTERS OF OREGON!

An Address from the Republican State Central Committee.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27, 1884.

To the Voters of Oregon:

The republican state central committee asks your candid consideration of the issues involved in the present campaign.

The republican party, in its platform, consistent with its record of twenty-four years, renews its declaration in favor of the principle of protection to American industry. This policy of protection was again menaced and forced upon the country as an issue by the unnecessary agitation of the tariff question by the free trade democracy at the last session of congress. That agitation, culminating in the "Morrison bill," resulted in great injury to the business and labor interests of the nation by causing uncertainty and dread in those great enterprises whose prosperity requires stability and certainty in legislation.

IN ITS PLATFORM

The republican party declares for a united nation assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation; for the reform of the civil service by extension of the reform system already established by law; for the protection of American citizens everywhere; opposes any form of servile labor; denounces the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, and is pledged to the effective restriction of Chinese immigration.

The party that enacted the homestead law, giving homes to the homeless—once defeated by democratic opposition—is pledged to the reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. We seek peace with the world; we desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

Are statesmen identified with the glorious history of the party during the last twenty-three years. Both men of high abilities, they have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and now stand forth, in fact as well as in name, the leaders of that grand organization which has accomplished so much for human liberty and human progress. Our candidate for president is known throughout the world as a statesman of distinguished abilities, and as an American whose every thought is for the advancement of his own country. He is recognized by rival nations in the great commercial contests of the times as the most able and far-seeing statesman of our continent.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE,

Comprehensive in scope, dignified in tone, and unanswerable in logic, gave unity and direction to the republican campaign, and stands out in shining contrast with the evasive and noncommittal letter of the democratic candidate, which left an ambiguous and deceptive platform without explanation or defence, and gave no declaration of the personal views of the writer, upon the great questions of national policy that occupy the public mind.

THE SLANDERS

Against our great leader, whose shining qualities of head and heart have compelled the unwilling tribute of respect from political opponents at home and abroad, the most wicked and infamous slanders have been circulated, and reiterated with malignity only equalled by their utter untruthfulness.

Men and newspapers, opposing him under the pretense of "reform," have persisted in the repetition of charges after their falsity has been demonstrated by the most conclusive testimony.

This is the familiar method of our political opponents. In every great national contest we have seen the republican candidates assaulted with vituperative personal abuse.

All the pure and honorable men who have been the candidates of our party in former contests have been made the targets for slanderous tongues and pens. That "Journal of Civilization," which in coarse and cruel caricatures represented Abraham Lincoln as a coward, a buffoon and an inebriate, at a time when the life of the nation was threatened by the solid south in arms, now finds congenial employment in distorting language susceptible of honorable interpretation, and in the repetition of exploded scandals, to make out a fictitious case against James G. Blaine—the friend and counselor of Lincoln—from whose bright shield of honor its shafts of detraction and malice fall shattered at his feet. The editor of that journal has made conflicting statements as to the motive of the "Independent" opposition. Now read them and see

WHETHER THIS IS THE REAL ISSUE

Mr. Curtis in Harper's Weekly, Oct. 11:

He [Mr. Blaine] must not try to conceal the real issue, which is the candidate's official character, *not his opinions of public policy*.

OR THIS,

Written a few weeks prior to the nomination of Mr. Blaine:

Mr. Curtis to J. A. Kitzmiller:

Yours of the 8th received. The independents of New York hold the balance of power, and no man more obnoxious to them than Mr. Blaine could be nominated for the presidency, and *the principle reason* for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. The independents are anti-protection, and whoever we do elect must favor *revenue reform*. Neither Blaine, Arthur nor Logan can carry New York.

When we see that the journals which represent the great importing interests of New York city are opposing Mr. Blaine, is it not fair to conclude that their support, under the cry of reform, of the candidate of the democratic rings of New York city, is a pretense, and that their opposition to Mr. Blaine is, as stated in the letter to Mr. Kitzmiller, because of his bold attitude in favor of the protective policy of the republican party?

JOHN A. LOGAN,

The soldier-statesman, whose bravery in the field and courage in great civic contests has won for him the laurels of victory, is the worthy associate of Mr. Blaine, and one whose brilliant record is known and read of all men.

Soldier, orator and statesman, thoroughly American in his feelings and aspirations, with the courage of his convictions, he will discharge the duties of the great office to which he will be elected with fidelity and ability. With republicans who know the history of their times there can be but one opinion as between him and Mr. Hendricks, whose whole career has been one of obstruction to the great deeds of the nation, in war and in peace, of which John A. Logan was a brave and distinguished champion.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Declaring for a "revenue for public purposes exclusively," with some ambiguous phrases interpreted in different states as favoring protection or free trade as the local sentiment of their constituencies seem to demand, gives no hope to the country that the mischievous attack upon the protective principle will not be renewed in case of democratic success. And their candidate, lauded for his independence and "personal honesty," accepts support upon conflicting statements as to democratic policy and his individual opinions, and dare not make an honest declaration of his views.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES,

In strong contrast with the republican candidates, stand Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.

The first was unknown, though living in the times which made the name of Blaine known throughout the world, while the second was too well known as the slanderer of Lincoln and as the apologist and defender of all the blunders of the democratic party ever to be forgotten.

Mr. Hendricks was in the senate when the thirteenth amendment to the constitution was adopted, abolishing slavery; when the fourteenth amendment was adopted, securing equal rights, protection and immunities in all the states, and prohibiting the payment for slaves or the rebel war debt, providing that no person should be denied the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and he spoke and voted against it.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS

Are prophetic of a grand victory in November.

In Maine, thousands of documents containing the slanders against Mr. Blaine were circulated in the city of his home and throughout the state, and able speakers sought to impress these charges upon the people. While the battle raged there, where Mr. Blaine was best known, we were told that he would be rebuked for offenses charged but never proven. Rebuked! By that grand people whose sense of honor is not less keen and discriminating than that of any people under the sun, he was proudly upheld to the country as the statesman in whom all confidence can be placed and to whom all honors are due. As Ohio answered the defamers of Garfield four years ago, so Maine has grandly answered the slanderers of Blaine with a plurality of 20,000 votes.

OHIO.—"Only a year ago democratic by 12,600, and two years ago by 19,000 plurality, now gives 12,000 plurality on the lowest republican state candidate," and on national issues more than 19,000 for the republican congressmen. There our opponents had sought to divert from the support of republican candidates those republicans who were interested in questions not in issue in the pending campaign, as they are now seeking in Oregon to encourage a division of our vote upon questions that can in no way be decided by presidential action. The result in Ohio showed that such republicans there, mindful of the great national issue, refused to aid the enemy by a futile vote upon questions whose solution is, under our constitutional system, left to the decision of the several states. In that grand victory there was no glimpse of such fantastic lines to break the party front.

IN MAINE. The verdict of this "jury of the vicinage" has been rendered, and in that magnificent victory, followed by the redemption of Ohio, the republican party has once more, as in every preceding national contest, vindicated its intelligence, its fidelity to great principles and wise policies, and its detestation of a campaign of slander and the infamous methods of slanderers.

A CAMPAIGN OF PRINCIPLES.

And now, while our opponents are continuing their old and favorite methods of personal defamation, the republican party, under its brave and splendid leadership, appeals to the country, making its campaign upon principles, directing its canvass to questions of finance, of taxation, of the extension of commerce, and of the promotion of the interests of the whole people.

THE CRY OF "REFORM."

The great democratic cry of reform is not a new cry, nor a new assumption. There has been no time since 1860 when that party has not denounced the administration as corrupt, and clamored for reform. Let no one be deceived by the word. In human affairs reform is always in order. All administrations which ever have been and ever will be, like everything else human, are proper subjects of reform. But when that word is engraved upon the banners and made the shibboleth of the present democratic party, struggling for power, and ravening for office, we recognize it as the cry of the demagogue. By reform the democratic party means now, as it has always meant, a full recognition of all its claims, and restoration to power. If it should acquire ascendency it will be satisfied with no reform that does not introduce and fasten upon the country all its principles and practices.

The charge of corruption and extravagance made against the republican party, and the assumption that the democratic party is the party of reform is a medley of falsehood and pretense. The attempt to maintain the charge of extravagance is made by comparing the expenses of the government in 1860 with those subsequent to the war. This comparison is intended to deceive the credulous and thoughtless.

ITS ONLY OBJECT

Notwithstanding the democratic party has been out of power for twenty-four years it has made such a record of corruption and dishonesty wherever it has had local ascendency, that to-day it stands convicted before the country of grosser crimes than those which it falsely charges upon the republicans. Nor has it the courage to punish guilt in its own ranks. On the contrary it conceals and defends its own dishonesty, and clamors for reform only in the opposite party.

Since the close of the war it has had no principles, but has simply had in view place and power. Its only object has been to obtain control of the government. In the vain hope of success at any cost, it has at different times selected candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people of all shades of political complexion, and has favored all measures which at the time might seem expedient, and has repudiated them when found not to serve their purpose. It has resorted to all arts of demagoguery, to all methods of deception, to all sorts of frauds and dishonest contrivances.

To call this party a party of reform would be a misnomer. Its accession to power would reveal to the country, not a reform, but a total reversal of all the policies which have given to the nation unparalleled prosperity during the past quarter of a century.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

is proud of its history. Its objects and purposes now are the same as in the past. It has courageously stood by its principles until it sees them embodied even in the platform of the opposite party. It has maintained the honor and credit of the nation at home and abroad. To defray current expenses and meet the interest on the debt entailed by the war, a vast revenue must be collected, requiring the appointment of thousands of office-holders. Yet, notwithstanding the democratic clamor about corruption, the records establish a degree of official integrity unprecedented in our history.

IN KEEPING WITH PAST HISTORY

The republican platform is in keeping with the past history of the party. It sets forth the principles for which the republican party has steadily and consistently contended, and by which its course will be governed in the future. It embraces the living and active principle of reform which inspires the higher and better civilization which the republican party steadily labors to promote. It speaks to the reason and intelligence of the people. It glows with love of country, its aims are tranquility and prosperity, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the best interests of the whole country, and of all our people.

THE CONTEST HERE.

In all the work of the party Oregon has been at the front with the best of the Union loving band of states. Let us see that we stand there on this occasion. But the republicans must not forget, must neither rest on laurels won, nor trust to a seeming victory without a struggle. The victories of the past have been won only by constant, ceaseless, vigilant action. We cannot now remain idle and rely upon a truth to prevail without champions. Every republican voter should be a champion of the great principles of the party, and of our candidates who have defended them since the days of Lincoln. Many here in Oregon, who never voted with us before, will vote with us now. The doors of the party are wide open, and while a few stragglers are going out many good men are coming in. Bring them with you to the polls. It is only necessary, to insure victory for the party, that the tried and true republicans shall go to the polls and work and vote for the party of progress and of the right. One sleeping sentinel has been the destruction of an army; one voter who stays at home, himself gives two votes to the enemy besides the influence of his example to cause indifference in others.

BE WATCHFUL.

Republicans, in all these matters be watchful on the final day and see that there is a full vote, an honest count and a correct return. Whatever iteration and reiteration there may be by the democratic leaders in Oregon to revive the slanders of the campaign—burnt to ashes in Maine and Ohio—let us see that these vindications of our candidate are not forgotten, but upheld as proof that the right cannot be overthrown by slander and abuse, nor a great party defeated by stories invented to affect the minds of the bigoted and the weak.

The voters of Oregon must not be misled, and, while it is only necessary to allude to the exploded ammunition of the enemy to quiet any serious fears of disaster, it is further necessary to urge vigilance, and to sound the call to come out so loudly that it will be taken up and passed along to every voter.

THE INTERESTS OF ALL

In Oregon, as well as in Ohio, the true friend of temperance will not sacrifice his party to the wasted expression of an idea, nor will the laboring man vote for Butler when he remembers that his protection, the upholding of his wages and the education of his children are labors to which the republican party has shown itself peculiarly adapted by all its principles and all its practices.

We address alike the republican of long standing and the friend who takes this occasion to come from his useless place in the party of obstructions and blunders, and join the army of progress as they approach the consummation of a desire strong in the heart of every good citizen—the desire to speed the day when there shall be neither a menacing solid south nor any other sectional division of political interests.

OLD AND TRUE REPUBLICANS

Will not forget that our candidates were the defenders and supporters of the republican party and its candidates in all the great conflicts of the past. They will remember that when Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were attacked by our opponents James G. Blaine and John A. Logan stood bravely up and battled against their defamers until victory crowned our efforts. We cannot believe that any true republican will show ingratitude for their great services, nor turn against his former comrades and stab the party in the back by a vote for Cleveland.

AND NOW,

Fellow republicans, let us, laying aside for a time all minor questions, all minor attachments, and minor organizations, rally to the standard of republicanism and battle for the right until the victory is won.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
GEO. W. McBRIDE, Sec'y.

THE MAN AND THE ISSUE.

Powerful Statement by Edward Everett Hale of the Points of the Campaign

Why the Candidate Chosen and Nominated by the People Should be Elected. Shall the Government of the People for the People, by the People Be Sustained or Perish?

BOSTON HERALD, Oct. 12.—Gouverneur Morris said to Josiah Quincy eighty years ago: "The great mistake was made in the beginning, when we united eight republics to five oligarchies."

The eight republics were the eight free states of the old union.

The five oligarchies were the five slave states of those days.

The republics were governed by their people.

The oligarchies were governed by handfuls of planters.

WHAT IS NOW PROPOSED

It is now proposed to the people of the northern states, who are used to governing their own states, that they shall give the government of the country to the handful of men who govern the southern states. This is what is meant when it is said that government is to be transferred to the hands of the democratic party.

The real people of the north will be very sorry if this thing is ever done, even if it is done through their own negligence.

THE SOLID SOUTH

What is called the democratic party means the solid south, with such help as it can pick up among a few discontented people at the north, generally Irishmen who do not yet know the way in which their race has always been treated by these people. If Mr. Blaine were to be chosen by the northern states only, as Mr. Lincoln was chosen in his second election, he would receive a vote as strong as Mr. Lincoln. It is the southern aristocracy—what Gouverneur Morris calls "the southern oligarchy"—which is expected to defeat Mr. Blaine and to govern the country.

They must not be permitted to do this, because they do not know how to govern the country.

They never did.

They do not know the country nor the principles of republican government, and there is no way in which they can learn.

They live in thinly peopled states, and they despise the laboring people. They do not let them vote. They do not want to have them educated. They keep the government of their own states in their own hands. And now they want to take the government of the country into their own hands.

They had it, in substance, from 1801 to 1860. They would like to have it from 1884 for fifty years more. It is seriously proposed by a few northern "sore-heads" and by a few adventurers that they shall be "tried again."

You might as well try stage coaches again after railroads—as a few dandy young gentlemen, who probably call themselves "independents," in New York are now doing.

You might as well try flint-locks after Remington rifles.

Government advances from age to age. It is idle to go back to an experiment which has been tried and failed as completely as has this method of governing by a small selected "upper class." That thing cannot be started again, except to ruin the nation which tries it.

The question before us is, in substance, the same as the question at this moment before England. Shall the country be governed by all its people, or shall it be governed by a small and convenient body of men, used to government, who distrust the people?

WHY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BLUNDERED

It is common to say that the democratic party has blundered whenever it has had a chance. This is substantially true. But why is it true? It is because the leaders of that party, the men who have the solid strength, do not know the American people, cannot know the American people, and do not believe in the American people. How should Mr. Calhoun, living in that wilderness which we call South Carolina, know of the great movements of the people of America? The southern states are still very thinly peopled. They have very few of the organizations of life with which government has to deal. The simple, patriarchal life which their writers boast of has very little in common with the conditions of modern society in other parts of the world.

It has followed that the southern government of this country—whether the Virginia dynasty, which lasted twenty-five years, or the Carolinian dynasty of Mr. Calhoun, or the Mississippian dynasty of Mr. Jeff Davis—failed to develop the country on the true lines of a republic.

America never knew what a republic could achieve—a government "of the people, for the people, by the people"—until 1860.

Crochets and theories of the governing handful broke to pieces the currency again and again. An absurd prejudice destroyed the maritime commerce of New England in the early part of the century. A whim more ridiculous set back the internal improvements of the country under the pretext that the general government could not interfere.

CANNOT GOVERN THEIR OWN STATES

Nor can it be said that the abolition of slavery has substantially changed the southern planting class or the habits of southern government. These men cannot govern their own states now, in the sense of the word "govern" which belongs to it in a republic. They have had twenty years' full swing since the reconstruction. But they cannot establish a decent school system. Every day sees beggars from the south in northern cities craving money for southern schools. They cannot attract emigrants to their empty fields. There is so little law there that emigrants will not go. People will not buy their state stocks, and their finance is so wretched that they dare not even put a bond upon the market.

All this shows that the governing class cannot govern. They can keep the power in their own hands. Six thousand two hundred votes in Mississippi elect one member to congress, where in Philadelphia it requires 41,000, one voter in Mississippi being worth as much, on the theory of these men, as six voters in Pennsylvania are. But they cannot govern Mississippi. They cannot make law and order there. They cannot make prosperity here. They do not know how to administer a republic.

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE DONE

In the year 1860 the people of the north, for the first time since 1801, got possession of the national government. The people sent into administration men who knew the people's life. The people, which had governed states before and brought them to high prosperity, now assumed for the first time the government of the nation. The people applied methods unknown in the history of the world before, and achieved results unknown in the history of the world before.

The Southern rulers of the nation in countless whims and fancies have kept the currency of the country doubtful, uncertain, and in one instance left the country without any.

The people, businesslike and not given to whims, established a national currency in which the farthest outpost is as well served as the city of New York, and the most ignorant man in the nation cannot suffer by banking insolvency.

The Southern rulers had held that internal improvement by the nation was impossible.

The people built three national routes to the Pacific, opened the mouth of the Mississippi, and of this last success the result is that wheat flour is now cheaper in the Eastern cities, and, indeed, in the markets of the world, than it has been since the country was independent.

The nation has opened up in twenty-four years six new states, which have a population of 5,000,000 people. In the same time the Southern states, with the single exception of Texas, have failed to attract any considerable immigration to their enormous tracts of waste and fertile lands.

The nation has so developed its manufacturing industry in these twenty-five years that, for a single instance thirty men can now make as much cloth as 100 men could make in 1861. The improvement extends to all lines of manufacture.

The outcome of twenty-five years only of government of the people, for the people, by the people, is that a dollar will pay for more comfort in America now than it would ever buy anywhere since the world began.

This is what happened as soon as republican government was fairly tried in national affairs. It had never been fairly tried before.

TAMMANY

The southern oligarchy chooses a member of congress in Mississippi by 6200 voters all told.

In Pennsylvania 41,000 voters must vote when one member is chosen.

This southern oligarchy now proposes to the freemen of the north to take the government of the nation off their hands.

To effect this they make a covenant with John Kelly, directing the democratic vote of the city of New York, where the democratic majority in 1882 was 62,000.

It is perfectly understood that outside the city of New York the state is republican, and believes in a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

But in the city of New York the control of the liquor-shops gives a majority of 62,000 votes, which are virtually in the hands of a few leaders.

These leaders agree with the solid south to vote for the same candidates. And it is expected that the union of the large southern ring and the small New York city ring will give so large a vote that some local discontent elsewhere may elect Grover Cleveland president.

It needs very little argument to wise men to show that Tammany Hall, from which was born the famous ring of Tweed, Sweeny & Co., is not more fit to govern the country than are the southern planters who control the solid south.

THE OLD ISSUE

We are told, however, that, if this queer combination elects a president as pure and upright as Grover Cleveland, and of as long experience as he, he will be able to control them. He will supply their lack of intelligence. He will give us a national government, which they cannot give.

That is, we are told that the tail will move the kite, and that in this case the kite will rectify the tail.

The historical examples are not encouraging in this matter.

In 1856 James Buchanan, a politician of great skill and experience, was chosen in the same way by a solid south. He carried the vote of his own state, Pennsylvania, by promises as sacred as any man can make at any altar that he would give equal chances to all settlers in Kansas. So soon as he was president he "went back" on the Pennsylvanians. He had to go back on them. Jefferson Davis and the southern men who chose him made him go back. He broke his word to Pennsylvania. From that moment to this Pennsylvania has broken with the southern party. She does not any longer believe in these northern men with southern principles.

Of course the men who furnish the votes direct the policy. If four-fifths of the votes come from the southern states the southern states will say, very naturally, that they will furnish the man. This is to say that the country shall be as badly governed as South Carolina and Mississippi are governed to-day.

The issue is the old issue, between class government by southern planters and republican government of the people, for the people, by the people.

In the present case this is the issue between government by inexperienced men, who have wholly failed in the government of their own section.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To divert attention from this issue the charge is made of fraud against Mr. Blaine in a transaction to which all public attention was called eight years ago.

It is even coolly said that there is no issue except that of honesty in the public service.

As has been seen, this is not true. An all-important issue, on the foundation of government, is before the American people.

When the charges were first made against Mr. Blaine, he met them frankly, and they were referred to a committee politically his enemies. This committee could find no foundation for them.

The state of Maine almost immediately appointed him to the senate of the United States with no serious opposition.

General Garfield, "the good president," who knew the history of these transactions from the beginning, appointed him secretary of state, pressing the appointment with all the warmth of personal friendship. These two great men entered congress at the same time, and "never had a misunderstanding or a coolness."

But had General Garfield ever suspected that Mr. Blaine was a dishonorable man he would never have intrusted to him the honor of the nation.

The senate of the United States—nearly evenly divided between the two great parties—confirmed this nomination unanimously, without even referring it to a committee.

Such evidence will satisfy history that the charges pressed against Mr. Blaine's honor belong to the class of charges made against the honor of Aristides and Cimon, Lord Somers and Fenelon—men who are the more beloved to-day because their own times were unjust to them.

So strong was the feeling in most parts of the country that Mr. Blaine had been unjustly treated, that, after he had been in private life nearly three years, a wave of popular feeling gave him the nomination of the republicans at Chicago. It was a movement of the people. But the people cannot be made to give such support to liars or to thieves. So soon as the people of his own state had an opportunity they showed their opinion of him by giving the largest republican majority they had given in fifteen years.

The city of Augusta, his home, gave the republican candidate a larger vote than it had ever given.

Every republican senator sustains his nomination.

Every republican member of the house of representatives sustains it.

Every living member of Mr. Hayes' cabinet save Schurz, of Gen. Garfield's and of Mr. Arthur's, sustains it.

It is absurd to say that any charge of dishonor can be made out against a candidate thus sustained by those who know him best.

QUESTIONS IN THE FUTURE

Great questions are in the future.

The control of the giant corporations is one.

Such provision for workingmen in the use of time that they may train the body, mind and souls, must engage legislators.

Education, to the very best, for each and all, is a demand for the next generation.

Health and comfort in homes demand attention which governments have never yet given to them.

In the evolution of government, as the little questions of the past are settled, great questions like these will press for decision.

The people must and will settle these questions. This is a government of the people, for the people, by the people.

It is not a government of the people by John Kelly and the solid south for the benefit of the office-holders who are to be appointed by such a combination.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

THE EAST SIDE

Norman, the 4-year-old son of Joseph Burkhart, referred to yesterday as being seriously scalded by falling into a tub of hot water on Saturday last, died from the effects of its injuries about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He suffered intensely and had frequent convulsions, and the result was inevitable. Sympathy for the grief-stricken parents, who are well known here and in Portland, is general. The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, corner of Twelfth and K streets, at 2 P. M. to-day.

HURT BY A FALL

A son of Geo. W. Mc[illegible], aged about 3 years, was badly hurt yesterday by falling from a bureau. In the fall his forehead came in contact with the corner of the bureau and sustained a gash lengthwise penetrating to the bone. Dr. Rafferty attended him.

JOHN FAY ENJOINS

The property of John Fay, corner of Water and I streets, was about to be sold yesterday morning for delinquent street assessments, when the marshal was served with an injunction restraining him therefrom. Mr. Fay's application for a writ of review being denied, he commenced suit in equity, as indicated in yesterday's report, and the restraining order was issued just in time to "save his bacon," as in a few minutes more the property would have been sold, a buyer being present with cash in hand ready to bid it in. And so the end is not yet.

VISITING EVANGELIST.

Mr. K. A. Burnell, an eastern evangelist who is visiting the northwest for the purpose of introducing plans for evangelistic work, delivered addresses at the Baptist church Sunday morning and at the Presbyterian church last evening. Sunday afternoon he addressed the Sabbath schools of the city at the Baptist church, and yesterday afternoon he addressed the teachers and pupils of the public schools at the Central school house, taking his hearers on a tour around the world in twenty minutes, his address being based upon his personal experience, and proving exceedingly interesting, besides instructive.

NOTES

James H. Sprague, chief engineer, and Henry Meyer, foreman, will go to Vancouver to-day to participate in that city's jubilee over their new fire engine.

Rev. Mr. Wood the new pastor of the Congregational church, will be tendered a reception at the church building next Thursday evening by members of the church.

The dead head regime has been abolished on the O. & C. ferryboat. Employes are now required to have passes, which are good for themselves only, and not for their families.

What Makes You Hiss

A toothless [illegible] cannot [illegible]. Go and get one put in and then use SOZODONT to keep the others right. You should have done this years ago, but it is better now than never.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

Many new settlers are coming into Klamath county.

Medford people are preparing for winter by graveling their sidewalks.

The distance from Grant's Pass to Crescent city is but ninety-five miles.

Vandals have been injuring tombstones in the Masonic cemetery at Roseburg.

More fruit will have been dried in Jackson county this year than ever before.

Four sorghum mills are now running in Sams valley, with a capacity of 100 gallons per day.

Ashland *Tidings*: Grapes do well on most portions of the barren land called the "desert" in the middle of the valley.

F. H. Loftus informs the editor of the Ashland *Tidings* that the report that three horse thieves were recently caught and lynched near Prineville is generally believed in the country east of the Cascades.

S. Shattuck of Henley had the misfortune to break his jaw bone a few days ago. The accident was a singular one. He was pulling a wagon out of his shed at home, when one of the hubs struck a post and threw the tongue against his face with such force as to break the bone.

Jacksonville *Sentinel*: Richard Davis, who was first arrested and tried on a charge of criminal assault on Mrs. Berry, of Butte creek, was discharged on that complaint by Justice [illegible], when another charge of adultery was brought against him and he was bound over in the sum of $200 to await the action of the grand jury. The bonds were given and defendant is now at liberty.

A young lady named Miss Belle Spencer, living at Ashland and attending school there, was a few days ago struck squarely in the eye by a hard ball, and was so severely hurt that she was insensible for a long time, and still suffers from the wound and shock. She had been struck on the head and quite severely hurt by a falling window sash the day before, and this blow following, produced a severe cerebral shock which for a time threatened serious results.

The following are the additional particulars of the attempted escape of Bassett, the stage robber, from the county jail at Jacksonville. Bassett, the stage robber, who has been at liberty once since his incarceration in the county jail, made an attempt to escape again last week. He became possessed of an old case knife, filed into the semblance of a saw, and with this he had cut his way through the wooden floor of his cell, after which he began tunneling, and had excavated a place large enough to admit his body to a depth below that of the foundation. His work was luckily discovered last Thursday night. One more night's work and he would have been away again. The hole in the floor was under his bed, and he concealed in his bed tick the earth from the hole underneath. After the discovery of Bassett's work, Sheriff Jacobs, thinking it unsafe to trust him again loose in a jail with a wooden floor, had him attached to the iron floor of the cell by a shackle and chain that will hardly be broken before the time arrives for his trial.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The Walla Walla *Union* complains of the arrival of more tramps there.

A Walla Walla paper says that the Chinese mission school in that city is well attended. There are about thirty pupils in regular attendance.

The attending physician informs the editor of the Palouse *Gazette* that the physical condition of Walker, the murderer of Hoag, is somewhat improved, but he is not yet out of danger. He stabbed himself in the medulla oblongata, which, in United States, means the upper portion of the spinal cord, and the result is partial paralysis of the heart and lungs, accompanied by pains in every nerve of the body, together with a high fever. The Indian who gave information of Walker's whereabouts was immensely pleased when he received the reward of $300.

In mentioning the arrival in Spokane of Mr. T. F. Oakes and his party, a few days ago, the *Review* says: "The party was received at the depot by several of our prominent citizens, and driven about the city. Mr. Oakes and the balance of the visitors expressed great surprise at the wonderfully thrifty appearance of the Falls, and spoke of the place in the most flattering terms. They were taken through the Echo mills, shown the water works at work driven [illegible] the falls and every point of interest pointed out. It was evident from their freedom of speech that the gentlemen were taken completely by surprise, and were very happily disappointed in the town. Mr. Oakes expressed an intention to have an elevator constructed at this point at an early date."

EASTERN OREGON

A report comes from Long creek, says the Grant county *News*, that two Indians were shot and seriously injured there last week. It seems that the Indians were in camp, when some white men stealthily approached and fired into them with the above result, and then fled. The Indians are under the care of Dr. [illegible]. We have not learned whether the members of the attacking party are known, but it is probable that the settlers of that section are not anxious to punish the perpetrators, as they have not yet forgotten the scenes of 1878. While it is true that the Indians are a nuisance and a plague to this section, there should be some other way of getting rid of them.

La Grande has recently been overrun with gamblers, roughs and thieves, and several persons have been garroted in a very bold manner. Finally, the law-abiding citizens resolved to "clean out" the place. Last Tuesday morning the following notice was posted near the depot in La Grande: "Tin-horn gamblers, opium fiends, and stranglers, are hereby warned to leave this camp within twelve hours. Their dishonorable conduct MUST, WILL and SHALL be avenged. Signed, X." The thugs saw that it meant business, and all but two immediately left. These are watched closely, and we will not be surprised if they do not receive another warning, more emphatic than polite. The people will not be imposed upon any longer. Most of the ilk went towards Huntington.

About one year ago, says the Weston *Leader*, Weston was visited by a destructive fire. Nearly $200,000 worth of property was destroyed, the insurance upon which was about $50,000, making a total loss in the near neighborhood of $150,000. This did not include the damage done to the city by the burning of bridges and sidewalks, nor the loss to individuals from interference with business. For a moment it seemed to be impossible to recover from such a heavy blow. It was for a moment only. The smoke of the smoldering ruins had not cleared away before the business energy of Weston had asserted itself. The strain upon individuals might be severe, but all soon recognized that it was a purification by fire that would ultimately benefit the town. In one short year this has proved to be true. No business man succumbed. They are all doing business to-day and the city is built substantially with brick edifices that are a credit to the place and lasting monuments of Weston's enterprise.

MONTANA.

The bullion shipments from Butte for the week ending October 18 amount to $80,688.

Work on the Sun River canal has been suspended for the winter. Three and a half miles have been completed.

Yellowstone *Journal*: Over 100 scrubby Crow Indians, bucks, squaws and pappooses, with ponies bringing up the rear, passed over the railroad eastward yesterday for their homes in Dakota. The varmints have been visiting western relatives.

Bismarck *Tribune*: Louis Westhauser returned from a trip north of the city yesterday and reports that prairie fires have swept everything before them from township 140 north, east and west as far as the eye can reach. Houses, barns and hay have been burned, and it is feared that many have suffered heavy losses.

The Helena *Herald*, commenting on the arrival of sheep from Washington territory and eastern Oregon in good condition, said: "It is estimated that the sheep brought into Montana from the west this year will greatly outnumber those of any previous year. The average cost at the place of purchase is about $2 50 per head. It costs about 50 cents per head to bring them through in bands as large as those mentioned above, and on their arrival here they are worth from $3 to $4 50 per head—so it will be seen that with ordinary luck sheep driving is not unprofitable."

IDAHO

A Lewiston paper says: Several of the Nez Perce Indians have taken out citizen papers, and on which they propose to take up lands outside of the reservation, while their women will occupy their present homes on the reservation, and be in readiness to take advantage of the severalty system on the reservation as soon as it goes into operation.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH, J.

MONDAY, Oct. 27, 1884.

State of Oregon vs. Ah Poo—Indictment No. 1; pleads guilty; to-morrow for sentence.

State of Oregon vs. Ah Poo—Indictment No. 2; same.

State of Oregon vs. Chin Chu—Pleads not guilty.

W. M. Simpson et al. vs. Eliza F. Carson—Mandate from supreme court.

State of Oregon vs. Ah Quin, indicted as Ah Fy—Arraigned, waives time and plead not guilty.

Rathburn vs. George Kinney et al.—Plaintiff has three days further time to file reply to answer.

Goldsmith and Casper, insolvent debtors—Referred to T. A. Stephens to take testimony.

J. K. Misner vs. Kamp et al.—Motion to strike out parts of answer substituted.

State of Oregon vs. [illegible] Johnson—Arraigned, and Wednesday to plead.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

MONDAY, Oct. 27, 1884.

U. S. vs. Portland Lumber Manufacturing company—Order of nonsuit.

New England M[illegible] vs. S. W. Whitney et al.—Hearing of motion for remand set for Friday.

Shively vs. Boott—A motion to dismiss for want of prosecution, set for Friday next.

John Morgans vs. Imp. Insurance Co.—Motion to strike out parts of complaint set for November 5th.

Louis Strutz vs. Otto [illegible]—Judgment for $200 and costs and attached property to be sold.

Samuel Hepler vs. City of East Portland—Defendants withdraw answer heretofore filed and one week to file amended answer.

[illegible] Kittner vs. F. Wagner et al.—Plaintiff to file amended complaint, defendants withdraw demurrer and one week to plead.

Charles Logus vs. Sexton and Lund—Defendants have five days to file counter affidavits.

W. Manning vs. Grattan—Demurrer to complaint [illegible].

Seeley vs. Reed—Demurrer to amended complaint argued and submitted.

Seeley vs. Reed et al.—Exceptions to answer for insufficiency overruled.

POLICE COURT, MORELAND, J.

Phil Brown—Disorderly by fighting; under advisement.

Mrs. Smith—Disorderly conduct; 10 days.

Frank Cashell—Drunk and disorderly; forfeited bail.

Pat Lawler—Same; fined $10.
Rob't Slater—Same; same.
James Lynch—Same; same.
Wm. Cummings—Same; same.
Frank Mitchell—Same; same.
John Klockner—Same; same.
A. McDonald—Same; same.
Sam Bernheim—Same; 20 days.
Allen McKay—Same; fined $10.
Tom Moore—Roaming the streets after midnight; 10 days in jail.
Rob't M. Wells—Same; same.
Matt Fuller—Driving over Hood street bridge faster than a walk; fined $5.
Dr. Canavan—Trespass; under advisement.
R. D. Pitt—Larceny by bailee; waived examination.
John Ward—Defacing a building; fined $10.

SUPREME COURT

Court met at 10 o'clock A. M.; full bench being present.

S. P. Chadwick, appellant, vs. R. P. Earhart, respondent—Cause on trial.

Ordered that the court take a recess until 1 o'clock P. M.

A TIMELY DEFENSE

[illegible], Oct. 2[illegible], 1884.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

As you have seen fit to permit a number of persons to express their opinions in THE OREGONIAN on the present canvass, I did not know but an opinion from one of the "cow counties" would be acceptable. The fact is that the action of one of the great political parties seems to indicate that getting married is a useless ceremony. The reason that the democratic party has been so backward heretofore in expressing its opinion on the Mormon question is apparent. It is because the Mormons are too much in favor of marriage ceremonies. If this doctrine should prevail and become a plank of the democratic platform in theory as well as in practice, it would be a great convenience to us "cow boys," although I must confess that it don't look just right, because I would very much dislike to have my mother or sister placed in the position of Mrs. Halpin. But so long as it is somebody else's mother or sister or wife, I suppose it don't make so much difference, though I must say that I was instructed differently when at home and under the influence of my mother. But, as I said before, it might be beneficial to us cow boys to adopt the democratic theory on that subject, although I don't know just what effect it would have on the future welfare of the country. However, you know that we cow boys do not care for the future. I don't know but that too many of us live too much for the present. It is sometimes very inconvenient for a good many of us to go to the expense of a marriage ceremony and keeping a bona fide wife, hence I expect if "the truth" were told some of us might have to be classed with Mr. Cleveland as "moral reformers." But we don't want the truth told on us because we can't see what good can be done by it. If any one of the victims of this no-marriage theory has thrown herself away and gone down to everlasting ruin, it does not make the matter better by "telling the truth" about it. And, besides, they ought to know better than that. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland as a moral reformer is a little ahead of the times. It may be that public sentiment has not been sufficiently worked up to that standard of morality. Hence it is quite possible that the much-abused class of young women who become the victims of these premature moral reformers will in the near future be recognized by society as public benefactors for having assisted the great "moral reformers" of the age in bringing about a much needed reform. If we send one of the chief apostles of this reform to the presidential chair of the United States, would it not be such a recognition of the necessity of the reform movement itself as to leave no room for doubt in the minds of our children as to the course that they should pursue?

This theory has not been altogether without advocates in former years. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is supposed to have been an advocate of it, for a time at least. Mrs. Woodhull was another advocate. She was the only woman that I ever heard of that advocated it publicly or in any other way. The fact is that the women are never advocates of the theory until they become victims. It is not necessary that they should believe in it, however. It is their duty to act in the role of victims. Then it is not strange that womanhood should become indignant at such a theory, because they are never treated very well after they become kicked about from one place to another. No one ever thinks about rewarding them with honorable positions either in political or social life. Hence it could not be expected that they would take to the idea very earnestly. But as a general thing enough of them can be found to keep the "Reform Movement" rolling by holding out inducements of homes in the near future where they can become happy. Of course it may seem a little cruel to hold out such inducements when there is no expectation of bestowing the gift. I remember when I was a small boy that I set a dead-fall for some birds. One morning I went to the trap and found a meadow lark under it, all mashed but not dead. I did not feel just right about it. It looked cruel and inhuman, but I consoled myself with the thought that it was customary for boys to trap for birds in that way, and the lark had no business to be fooling around the trap anyway. So it is in other cases. It may seem cruel but it is customary. We might not want to furnish the victims from the bosoms of our own families, but let us console ourselves by the thought that when the public sentiment of the country changes we may not revolt at the idea so much. We may become so patriotic as to be willing to sacrifice our daughters for the purpose of helping along the "great moral reform" and saving such men as the democratic candidate for president from the trouble and expense of getting married and supporting a wife.

You seem to be inclined to keep out of your columns everything in defense of this "reform movement," and I thought that it might not have occurred to you that there was a defense to the theory, hence I send the above. I hope you will publish it in the interest of "purity and reform." Reform movements always move slowly, but in this case it only needs the indorsement of New York, and as the principal actor in this movement is a resident of that state it is quite possible that it will win a great deal sooner than was expected. It is to be hoped that all who favor this movement will not be foolish enough to throw away their votes on Butler, Lockwood or St. John, but that they will stand by the only man who was braver than King David was. You know Dave commenced this movement several hundred years ago, and [illegible] out as well as Cleveland has done; but when God sent his prophet to him and simply told him "Thou art the man!" David wilted. In the present case, our reformer held up his head and told them to tell the truth like men, and then denounced that modern prophet, Rev. Mr. Ball, as an infamous liar. Now David did not dare to arraign Nathan, the prophet who told him "Thou art the man," because—well, I don't know just why he didn't do it, unless it was because this reform movement was then in its infancy and public sentiment was on the prophet's side. It might have been because Nathan was David's pastor and the latter owed him on his last year's subscription or something of that kind. Whatever the cause was, David could not stand the accusation, but sent for the woman and took care of her and did what he could to remedy the evil he had done.

Hoping that this defense may prove satisfactory, and that it may have the effect of allaying the excitement caused by these malicious charges against the democratic candidate, I remain, in the interest of morality and reform, yours very truly,

COW-BOY.

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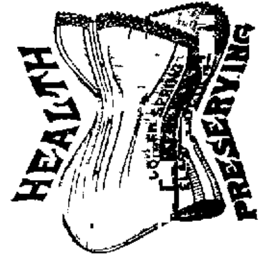

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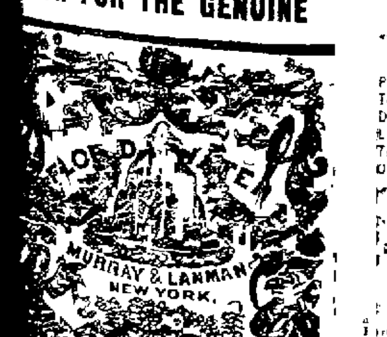

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